INSURANCE
Whether business is depressed or prosperous Insurance is a necessity.
19

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIX NO. 74— BOMBAY MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE
Indian Insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian insuring public.
110

Brute Force No Longer Final Arbiter In Human Affairs.

FRONTIER DELEGATES TO CONGRESS

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, the Gandhi of the Frontier, who has a large following in the N. W. F. Province, is one of the prominent delegates at the Karachi Congress.

Syed Lal Badshah, the President of the Peshawar Congress Committee, who complained against the bombing of Afridis villages.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SATYAGRAHIS.

Women Assured Of Equal Right In Future Constitution; Message Of Sympathy To Indian Settlers In S. Africa.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY WORKING COMMITTEE.

KARACHI, Mar. 29.

Following are the three resolutions adopted by the Congress Working Committee:—

The Congress views with alarm the trend of events in South Africa and East Africa regarding the position of Indian settlers in those countries. The contemplated legislation in South Africa is in contravention of the promise and in some respects constitutes an attack even on the legal rights. But India, being still in bondage, this Congress realises its helplessness for rendering effective help to the settlers save sending them a message of sympathy. This Congress, nevertheless, appeals to the Governments concerned to mete out to Indian settlers the same measure of justice that they would claim for their nationals in free India.

The Congress tenders its thanks to Mr. C. F. Andrews and Pandit Hardyannath Kunzru for their tireless labours on behalf of the settlers overseas.

WOMEN CONGRATULATED

The Congress congratulates all those who underwent great sufferings during the late Civil Disobedience movement whether through imprisonment, shooting, bayonet or lathi charges, emigration from their homes and confiscation of property. The Congress, more specially, congratulates the women of India, who rose in their thousands and assisted the nation in its struggle for freedom and respectfully assures them that no constitution will be acceptable to the Congress that discriminates against sex in the matter of franchise.

"DRY" PROGRAMME FOR INDIA

The Congress notes with satisfaction the visible progress of the nation towards the goal of total prohibition during the past twelve months and calls upon all Congress organisations to continue anti-drink campaign with renovated vigour and hopes that the women of the country will redouble their efforts in weaning the drunkard and the drug addict from habit that ruins both the body and soul and dislocates happy homes.

It is understood that the Working Committee also drafted a resolution in favour of referendum in Burma on the question of separation from India and on the grant of full responsible Government to N. W. F. Province.—A. P. Special.

BOMBARDMENTS AND FORWARD POLICY.

Frontier Congressmen And Working Committee.

KARACHI, March 29.

The Working Committee invited this morning Aga Lal Badshah, President, and Khan Aligulkhan, Vice-President of Frontier Provinces Provincial Congress Committee and discussed with them the Frontier situation. It is understood these two Frontier delegates told the Committee that conditions specially in Afridi area were as bad as could be, due to occasional bombardments and forward policy of the Government and it was high time that Congress should take up their cause and urge upon Government of India to restore peace and rule of law in that unfortunate part of India.—A. P.

Women "Warriors" Of India Meet.

ALL-INDIA PROVISION AL FORMED.

KARACHI, Mar. 29.

At meeting this morning of lady workers presided by Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, a provisional committee was formed to organise All-India Women's Volunteer Corps. The Committee will, among others, consist of Mrs. Chattopadhyaya, Mrs. Kamala Nehru, Mrs. Urmila Devi, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhlay, Mrs. Captain, Mrs. Lakshmipathi, Shrimathy Satyavati, Mrs. Zutshi, Uma Nehru, Srimati Shannodevi, Mrs. Umabai, Mrs. Lakshmi Amma, Mrs. Yashodabai Bhat.—A. P. Special.

SIKHS AND NATIONAL FLAG.

KARACHI, Mar. 29.

Over a dozen Sikh Nationalist leaders met Gandhiji and some members of the Working Committee this afternoon. They urged Gandhiji to press for the release of the old Lahore Conspiracy Case prisoners sentenced to long terms in 1915. Gandhiji promised to do his best. The Sikh leaders then raised the question of the inclusion of a distinct colour for the Sikhs in the National Flag. They asked that in the alternative the flag should be of one colour. Gandhiji assured them he was anxious to settle the question soon and towards this end was considering the appointment of a committee to go into it.—A. P. Special.

PESHAWAR, Mar. 29.

The Commander-in-Chief has arrived here on a three days' visit. During his stay here His Excellency will visit Shahqadar, Khybar Pass and Khajuri.—A. P.

MAHATMAJI'S MESSAGE IS NOT FOR INDIA ALONE.

It Relegates Old-World Steel To Rust.

IT IS TRUCE NOT PEACE SAYS RECEPTION COMMITTEE'S CHAIRMAN.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

KARACHI, March 29.

Amidst scenes of great national jubilations, almost unparallelled, the Forty-fifth Session of the Indian National Congress commenced its deliberations this evening at the stroke of six. It was indeed a most magnificent sight. The decorations and the sitting arrangements in the stadium were the last word in perfection. To the Reception Committee must go unstinted praise of the whole nation for perfecting these excellent arrangements at such a short notice. The feature of this year is that instead of a covered pandal the sitting accommodation is an open-air stadium. There was sitting accommodation for over 40,000. The stadium was filled to overflowing long before the appointed hour.

There was an unusually large gathering of ladies. The installation of loud-speakers in the pandal made the proceedings audible to the large gathering.

BIG LEADERS.

The President, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal and other prominent leaders were seated on a dais artistically decorated and beautifully canopied. The speakers addressed the huge gathering from a raised rostrum in the middle of the pandal.

IMPOSING PROCESSION.

The President's entry into the pandal was as usual an imposing ceremony. He was escorted to the dais in a procession. A batch of Frontier Volunteers played the band. The General Secretaries of the Reception Committee led the procession followed by prominent leaders. Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Pandit Malaviya and the President were given a vociferous reception.

WELCOME TO DELEGATES

The proceedings began with the singing of National songs sung by a band of young ladies from Sind and other provinces. The attendance of delegates was never so large before in the history of the Congress. Dr. Choitram Gidwani, the Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the President and the delegates in a vigorous Hindi speech. After the welcome address the President was ceremoniously installed in the presidential gadi amidst deafening applause.

FOUR NON-CONTROVERSIAL RESOLUTIONS.

The day's programme consisted besides the Chairman's and President's addresses four resolutions of a non-controversial character. The first was a condolence resolution on the deaths of Pandit Motilal and other national leaders. The second expressed admiration of the bravery and sacrifice of Sardar Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdeo. The third referred to the release of political prisoners while the fourth deplored the communal strife in Cawnpore.

BRIEFEST ADDRESS IN CONGRESS HISTORY

After the President was formally requested to preside by the Chairman of the Reception Committee he mounted the rostrum and delivered his presidential address in Hindi. The address was the briefest one delivered from the chair of the Congress president. The forceful simplicity of the address was its special feature. It was listened to with rapt attention.

45TH SESSION OF NATIONAL CONGRESS OPENS.

KARACHI, March 29.

The 45th Indian National Congress began this evening in the open air stadium named Motilal Pandal which was packed to overflowing with delegates numbering over 3200 from different provinces and several thousands of visitors.

Shortly after six the President-elect Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel came to the Pandal in procession headed by volunteers carrying two National Flags immediately followed by Frontier "Red Shirts" playing the band. In the procession were also Mahatma Gandhi and other members of the Working Committee. Sjt. Subash Bose, Khan Abdul Gafurkhan, Sirdar Patel and Gandhiji received grand ovation as they took their seats in the elegant shamiana.

SPLASHES OF COLOUR.

The large number of ladies in multi-coloured saries sitting in dais of the circular stadium added splashes of colour to the sea of white caps and shirts.

The proceedings began with the singing of Tagore's Janagan Mana."

SARDAR'S ADDRESS PUNCTUATED WITH CHEERS.

It was dusk when Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel began to deliver his presidential address. The reading of the address which scarcely occupied more than an hour was punctuated with cheers from beginning to end. Mahatma Gandhi sat with members of the Working Committee on the Dais several yards off the rostrum.

Numerous messages of goodwill and support from those not attending the session were read. Though the open session is expected to be an exciting one, particularly over the resolution endorsing tht Delhi Pact, it is confidently hoped that Mahatma Gandhi will command an overwhelming majority and that he will have no difficulty in securing a vote of confidence for the Working Committee.

OPEN SESSION TO BE HELD TO-DAY.

It is understood that the Working Committee in order to expedite the work has decided to hold the open session of the Congress to-morrow instead of on the 31st instant as previously announced. If the business is not completed the session will be extended to a day after.

DR. CHOITHRAM'S SPEECH.

Dr. Choitram P. Gidwani in the course of his speech, after paying a tribute to Harchandrai Vishindas and L. M. Bhurjri, two great Sindis, Motilal Nehru and Mahomed Ali and the execution of Bhagat Singh and his two comrades, said.:

NEW DISPENSATION.

Friends, we are meeting at a critical juncture in our history. For twelve months from the march to Dandi to the Delhi truce we have really lived. In 1920-21 we reached a wonderful height of emotional exaltation and ten years later in 1930-31 that emotion has been translated by the nation into heroic action. During those ten years of probation there has been a steady absorption of the teachings of our great souled leader Mahatma Gandhi to whom the world pays homage to-day for having successfuly evolved a matchless weapon that provides for righteous warfare, a righteous method.

It is nothing short of a New

(Continued on page 5.)

JAWAHARLAL REFUSES TO ATTEND R. T. C.

ALLAHABAD, March 29.

The "Leader's Special Correspondent at Karachi understands that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has declined to go to the Round Table Conference.

The speculation is that while he does not stand in the way of Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders going to the Conference, he himself would prefer to stay out and otherwise work and organise the forces outside.

It appears that the Pandit will spend two or three months in Ceylon owing to considerations of health.—A. P.

For PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS See Supplement.

Congress Delegation To R. T. Conference.

PERSONNEL TO BE NOMINATED BY NEW WORKING COMMITTEE.

KARACHI, March 29.

Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press, Pandit Jawaharlal declared that all speculations in the press regarding the personnel of the Congress Delegates to the Round Table Conference was premature. The names of the members of the delegation would not settled before the new Working Committee comes into being on 31st March.—A. P. Special.

FORWARD POLICY AGAINST AFRIDIS AND TRIBES.

Cnngress Asked To Protest.

KARACHI, Mar. 29.

The frontier delegates held a prolonged conference to-day with the Congress Working Committee and discussed the Government action against the Afridis and the tribes. It is understood that they asked the Congress to take up the cause of the Frontier and urge the Government to abandon its forward policy.—A. P.

Naujawans Condemn Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

Denounce It As "Betrayal Of India's Struggle For Freedom."

PANDIT MALAVIYA SHOUTED DOWN.

KARACHI, March 28.

The All-India Naujawan Bharat Sabha, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose presiding, passed a resolution condemning the Gandhi-Irwin Pact as a betrayal of the Indian struggle for Complete Independence by the Indian bourgeoisie who dominates the Indian National Congress which sought to secure concessions from British Imperialism, at the cost of the exploited masses of India.

JOINT EXPLOITATION

The resolution further denounced all participation in the Round Table Conference, as a conspiracy of British Imperialism and Indian vested interests for a joint and greater exploitation of the Indian masses and for the suppression of their struggle for the establishment of a workers and peasants republic in India.

JEERING CROWD

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who attempted to address the Conference was shouted down and was refused a hearing by a small section of the audience.

The meeting ended in confusion. The Pandit was surrounded by a jeering crowd of young men and was with great difficulty led out by some ladies who formed a cordon round him.—A.P.

YOUTHS PASS RESOLUTIONS

"Naujawan Bharat Sabha condemns Gandhian agreement as a betrayal of Indian struggle for Complete Independence by the Indian bourgeoisie who dominate Indian National Congress which seeks only to secure concessions from British Imperialism at the cost of the exploited masses of India and further denounces all participations in the Round Table Conference as a conspiracy of British Imperialism and Indian vested interests for joint and greater exploitation of Indian Masses and suppression of their struggle for the establishment of Workers' and Peasants' Republic in India. This was the verdict on Gandhism Pact of left-wingers over the deliberations of which Sjt. Subhas Bose presided. The resolution was unanimously adopted after it had been supported by Maulvi Ahmeddin, Sardesai, Mr. Sunder Das and others.

Some speakers denouncing the Pact referred to the surrender of Gandhiji on the question of Police enquiry.

The Sabha also passed resolutions congratulating Bhagat Singh and his comrades on "their heroic sacrifice" and condemned the attitude adopted by Government in the exxecutions.

The Sabha also condemned the police and soldiers "in firing on unarmed Indians in several places, thereby causing untold suffering and even deaths."—A. P. Special.

SUBHAS'S APOLOGY TO MALAVIYAJI

KARACHI, March 29.

Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose, President, All-India Naujawan Sabha has issued the following statement: I am very sorry I had to adjourn the meeting of All-India Naujawan Sabha, as owing to noise made by a handful of youths on dais, Pandit Malaviya could not address the House. When the Pandit arrived on invitation, a desire was expressed by a large section of the audience that he should be requested to speak.

When the resolution before the House was disposed of, I requested the Pandit to address a few words. At first there was some objection on the part of some delegates, but when I explained matters they became quiet. Both delegates and visitors wanted to give him a patient hearing, but, unfortunately, some over-zealous youths on the dais, who probably disagreed with his views, began to make noise as soon as Panditji got up to speak.

AN APOLOGY.

I feel sorry that some of our young men should have been so wanting in courtesy and that owing to their noise I have to adjourn the meeting, thereby preventing the audience from hearing Pandit Malaviyaji I can assure Panditji that the vast audience was eager to hear him, barring a

(Continued on page 5.)

VIRTUAL STATE OF SIEGE IN BERLIN

Citizens' Rights Suspended

DUE TO CONFLICTS BETWEEN NAZIS & COMMUNISTS

LONDON, March 28.

Berlin.—A virtual "state of siege" has been created by the emergency decree issued by Government against political hooliganism, owing to recent conflicts between Nazis and Communists.

The decree temporarily suspends some principal fundamental rights of citizens, so that personal liberty is no longer inviolable.

A German's house has ceased to be a sanctuary. Postal and Telegraphic secrecy has been abolished and censorship reintroduced.

Right of meeting and right to form associations or societies have been suspended. Rights of private property are no longer guaranteed.—Reuter.

BURGUETE IMPROVED

Madrid.—General Burguete has been sentenced to two months' arrest in the fortress of Cadiz.—Reuter.

"NOT IN OFFICE FOR OFFICE'S SAKE."

'Mac's" Oration Before Soccer Players.

LONDON, Mar. 29.

Addressing the Labour representatives on the conclusion of the International soccer match which he and Miss Ishbel MacDonald attended, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald declared that while they would not cling to the office for office's sake. "We have got to keep office so long as the majority in the House of Commons has confidence in us and as long as the work remains to be done such as finishing our work in India, and Disarmament Conference, so that at the next election the Government shall face the country as those men went to football field determined to win."—Reuter.

PANDIT MALAVIYA.

He attended Nawajawan Conference but was shouted down by a number of young men when called upon to speak by Subhash Bose.

"Only Way Of Achieving Freedom."

BOMBAY WORKERS' WIRE TO SUBASH BOSE

The following message was wired to Sjt. Subash Bose on behalf of the Bombay Workers:—

"Workers' mass meeting under the auspices of Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag Union) supports the formation of a Political Party of Workers and Peasants as the only means of achieving freedom."

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

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A R 4646

WANTED—Applications are invited for the post of a TELEPHONE LINESMAN on Rs. 35—3/2—50 with Rs. 5/- as Cycle Allowance. Only those with previous experience in the line should apply to the undersigned before the 10th April, '31, with copies of testimonials, if any.
Sd/- B. B. MALIA, Municipal Engineer, Surat Borough Municipality.
P. W. D. Office,
A 2777

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS and DISTRICT AGENTS on allowance and commission for a well managed Provident Insurance Concern, having Unique Schemes, for unrepresented districts. Apply THE RAJNAGAR BANKING AND INSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD., Ghandi Road, Ahmedabad.
A 2698

WANTED—INSPECTORS on fixed salary from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 150/- to organise our Benefit Scheme of Rs. 2/- per month. Persons with wide influence and business experience preferred. Apply to THE ALL-INDIA MUTUAL FINANCING CORPORATION LTD., Benefit Department, Patna.
A M

WANTED—AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Edition at Jubbulpur. Apply for particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.
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WANTED—Energetic and reliable AGENTS for canvassing orders for Swadeshi Goods. Apply to: THE NATIONAL WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, Calicut Malabar.
A 4655

WANTED—Tea by Agents, Commission basis. Offers requested with lowest prices of c. i. f. Mormugao and f. o. b., Bombay. Apply to Box No. 794, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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WANTED—GENERAL, SPECIAL and CHIEF AGENTS on handsome commission and some organisers on pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 according to capacity throughout India & Burma for the KAMALA ASSURANCE LTD., doing cheap Insurance Business with unique privileges. Particulars from the MANAGING AGENTS, 32-D, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
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Situations Wanted

AN EXPERIENCED Manager acquainted in Spinning and Weaving Departments, Store purchase, cloth selling and all work pertaining to mill management seeks employment on decent salary. Write to Box No. 803, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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Houses & Flats To Let.

NEPEAN SEA ROAD, Bhavenagar House, Dubash Estate. Second floor west, six rooms, fans, separate out-house. Rent about Rs. 225/-. Apply DR. DINSHAH, above Rolls Royce, Hughes Road.
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MACHINERY FOR SALE—In Stock—Stewart's Hydraulic Cotton Press Machinery, Boilers, Oil and Steam Engines. DREWETT CHOWNA, 28, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
N R 4660

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IF you want to earn thousands monthly, get Prof. SHROFF'S forecast of Cotton and Share Markets. One sure New York Cotton closing figure given. Opposite "Pigeonstand", 5, Mint Road, Bombay, near G. P. O.
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PURE MERCURY PILLS, Rs. 20 each lasting months. Miraculously tones up the whole nerve-system, makes a man a real man. Write, PRABHASHANKAR, R. VAIDYA, Ghatkopar.
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SEX VIGOUR POWDER. Seminal troubles removed. Week's supply (sample) twelve annas. Enclose stamps. DHARMOJAY AUSHADHALAYA, Bombay 2.
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WANTED—CLERKS and STUDENTS to qualify themselves for highly-paid appointments as Accountants for various services. We teach by Post for all examinations. Best results guaranteed with small fees. Apply for free Prospectus No. 145 with Calendar 1931 to the REGISTRAR, THE INDIA SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY, Post Box 2020, CALCUTTA.
M.

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the Special Jury, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on the 2nd floor on Monday morning, the 30th March 1931, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on the 1st Floor on Monday morning the 30th March, 1931, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN, Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 28th March, 1931.
2772

NOTICE

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE.
of
THE WHITTLE SPG. & MFG. CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation).

Nos. 2 & 3 situated at Broach.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company has obtained the permission of the District Judge, Ahmedabad, to put to public auction sale the Mills of the above Company Nos. 2 & 3 comprising of Leasehold and Freehold Land, Buildings, Machinery, (25,888 Spindles and 712 Looms) etc., on Thursday the 2nd April, 1931, at 3 p.m. at Ahmedabad, in the District Court Buildings 3rd wing in his office.

The conditions of sale will be read out at the time of auction.

Person or persons whose bid is accepted by the Official Liquidator will have to deposit forthwith a sum of 25 per cent of the bid by a cheque in favour of the District Judge, Ahmedabad, or by Government Paper of the market value equivalent to 25 per cent of the purchase price endorsed in favour of the District Judge, Ahmedabad.

The Mills will be sold subject to reserve bid of Rs. 5,00,000 and the confirmation of the same by the District Judge, Ahmedabad.

The Official Liquidator (Vendor) reserves the right to withdraw the lot any time before the same is actually sold without giving any reason.

The above property of the Company is in the possession of the Official Liquidator. Inspection of the property can be had by previous appointment with the undersigned. Conditions of sale and particulars of property can be had from the undersigned.

The sale when confirmed by the District Judge finally will be free from any encumbrance.

RATILAL J. LAKHIA,
Official Liquidator,
The Whittle Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd. (In Liquidation).
District Court, Buildings,
Ahmedabad, 20th March, 1931.
2741

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch, per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 3rd, 4th and 6th April 1931, those days being Public Holidays (EASTER), under the Negotiable Instrument Act, 1831.

J. G. RIDLAND.
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 24th March, 1931.
2729

NOTICE

The following Public Auctions which were deferred will be held at the Municipal Office on WEDNESDAY, the 1st April, 1931, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) for the period commencing from 2-4-31 and ending 31-3-32 for the right of collecting fees from:—

(1) The Vegetable market at Bazar Road and the Fish and Vegetable markets near Khar Station and at Palli.
(2) From the vegetable vendors occupying the Municipal paved platforms at Bazar Road.
(3) For the right of skinning carcasses deposited on the Municipal dumping ground platform in Survey No. 341 at Nawapada.

The contract conditions can be seen at the Municipal Office, Bandra.

(Sd.) E. B. GIMI, B.A., B.Sc., B.E.
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Bandra, dated 27th March, 1931.
2778

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SIR GANGA RAM POCKET BOOK OF ENGINEERING.

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2764.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a temporary post in English in the Junior Grade (Rs. 200 to Rs. 400). Qualifications 1st or 2nd class M.A. in English of Bombay University or equivalent. Commencing salary will depend upon qualifications and previous experience. Applications to be sent to the PRINCIPAL, Baroda College, before the 15th of May, 1931.
2765.

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Indian Cement Company, Limited, will be held on THURSDAY, the 30th April, 1931, at 3-30 p. m. (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, "Bombay House" Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th April to 2nd May, 1931, (both days inclusive)

By order of the Board,
TATA SONS LIMITED,
Agents,
by their Constituted Attorney,
P. J. BILIMORIA,
Bombay, 27th March, 1931.
2771

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership subsisting between Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., and Mr. Dhunjibhoy Dossabhoy under the name and style of "The Commercial Printing Press" has been dissolved as from the 1st day of January, 1931 and Mr. Dhunjibhoy Dossabhoy has retired from the partnership as from that date. Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., will carry on the business under the same name of "The Commercial Printing Press" and will recover the assets and pay the debts and liabilities thereof.

Dated this 23rd day of March, 1931.

DHUNJIBHOY DOSSABHOY.
Tata Sons, Ltd.
2763

Auction Sales.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MODIKHANA STREET, WITHIN THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Malvi, Mody Ranchoddas and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Shamji Girdhar, Tribhowandas Girdhar and Dayalji Girdhar and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Soonderdas Gopaldas in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 26th day of June 1929 and Further Charges dated the 19th day of July 1929 and 10th day of December 1929 made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part sell by public auction the undermentioned immoveable property on THURSDAY the 2nd day of April 1931 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement (164) one hundred and sixty-four square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax Collector's Old No. 107, New No. 870, Old Survey No. 1071 and New Survey No. 1 and 2/8590 and under quit and ground rent tenure Collector's Old No. 685, New No. 5875, Old Survey No. 1071 and New Survey No. 1 and 2/8590 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1256 of Fort Division together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay Municipality under Ward 'A' No. 2076 and Street Nos. 198 and 200 all which said premises are situate at and on the West side of Modikhana Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement (159) one hundred and fifty-nine square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under quit and ground rent tenure under Collector's Old No. 586, Old Survey No. 1070 and New Survey No. 8589 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1256 of Fort Division together with the messuage, tenement or stable standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay Municipality under Ward 'A' No. 2075 and Street No. 196 and all which said premises are situate at and on the West side of Modikhana Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at 41, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY and CO.,
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & Co.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT SOOKLAJEE STREET.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Thakordas Daru Hemany & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Ali Haji Gulamhussein the Mortgagor in pursuance of the Power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 19th November 1923 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Property on MONDAY the 30th of March 1931 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) on the Premises.

All that piece of Government Leasehold Land together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Khursetji Sooklajee Street containing 155 Square yards bearing Collector's New No. 16936 and New Survey No. 7/5745 and Cadastral Survey No. 9 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipal Collector of Assessment under E Ward No. 837 and Street No. 9 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the vacant land of Raghoo Bhaghu, on the West by the Khursetjee Suklajee Street, on the North by the vacant land of Karimbhai Allibhai and on the South by a passage.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Thakordas Daru Hemany & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,

Amusements

LALITKALADARSHA MANDALI
Grant Road:—ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
THURSDAY 2ND APRIL 1931 At 8-30 P.M.
FRIDAY, 3RD APRIL 1931 At 3-30 P.M.
SATURDAY, 4TH APRIL 1931 At 3-30 P.M.
SUNDAY, 5TH APRIL 1931 At 3-30 P.M.
MONDAY, 6TH APRIL 1931 At 3-30 P.M.
BY MR. N. G. KAMATNURKAR.
NEW PLAY Sajjan NEW PLAY
BOOKING IN THE THEATRE.

PATHE CINEMA.
DAILY AT 6-30 AND 10. MAT: THURSDAY AT 4 P.M.
Alice WHITE
Presented by Richard A. Rowland, Directed by Mervyn LeRoy
BROADWAY BABIES
Alice stands for Broadway! And Broadway stands for Alice. Yes sir, stood right up and cheered when "Broadway Babies" played to capacity on the show street of the world.
Oh Boy! What LINES She has 'em—you'll see 'em! She says 'em—you'll hear 'em!
A FIRST NATIONAL VITAPHONE HIT.
ALSO MICKEY MOUSE AND PATHE SOUND GAZETTE

The Excelsior
6-30 and 10 p. m.
NO, NO, NANETTE
on the stage
They should have waited to see it at Madison prices
A FIRST NATIONAL & VITAPHONE FOLLIES HIT.

EMPRESS TALKIES
6-15 and 10 p.m.
Sunny Side Up
featuring
THE STARS OF "7TH HEAVEN"
JANET GAYNOR
and
CHARLES FARRELL
ALL TALKING, SINGING, DANCING PICTURE.

Continued Second Week By Popular Demand
The CAPITOL
TO-DAY AT 6.30 AND 10 P. M.
Ramon NOVARRO
In
CALL OF THE FLESH
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's All-Talking, Singing, Dancing Masterpiece.
With
DOROTHY JORDAN, RENEE ADOREE
ERNEST TORRENCE.
RAMON NOVARRO and DOROTHY JORDAN in "CALL OF THE FLESH"

RIALTO TALKIES
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
The King of Cowboys
KEN MAYNARD in PARADE of the WEST
A Universal ALL-TALKING ACTION DRAMA

Globe Cinema
Sandhurst Road.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
Saturday, Sunday and Friday Matinees at 3-30 p.m.
Action! Romance!
Thrills! Punch!
SANSONIA ALBERTINI
IN
"DEVIL MAY CARE"
Reckless risk of life and limb—breath-taking "stunts"—daredevil feats that require nerve and fearlessness!
Also several other films!

EMPIRE THEATRE.
6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Story of a Maid who was awakened to life by a kiss.
ONE ROMANTIC NIGHT
Featuring all Star Cast
LILIAN GISH
ROD LA ROCQUE
CONRAD NAGEL
UNITED ARTISTS' TALKIE

INDIAN MADE
CHINA GLAY JARS.
ACID JARS, Simple Jars, Students' Ink Bottles, etc. Fire Bricks, Fire Clay Goods of high grade can be had at moderate price.
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KHATAV WADI,
Girgaum, BOMBAY.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—
15 P.M.—Gramophone records.
[illegible] P.M.—B. Goswami's vocal music, in light Bengali songs; Narayen Iyer's violin solo.

MADON MEMORIAL LECTURES:—Under the auspices of the Madon Memorial Committee Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao will deliver 2 lectures on (1) The present position of the currency of India; and (2) The Financial Statement of the Government of India, 1931-32, on 17th and 18th April.

BILL CLERKS' ASSOCIATION:—The annual meeting of the above Association was held at the office of Mr. C. H. Sopariwalla and Co. on Wednesday last when the following office-bearers were elected:—

Messrs. Bhagwandas J. Mehta (President), Jagmohandas G. Merchant (Vice-President); Ratilal D. Dalal (Secretary) and Ratanlal V. Mehta (Treasurer).

XAVIERITES' SOCIAL GATHERING.

The annual general meeting and Social Gathering of the St. Xavier's College ex-Students' Association will be held to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m.

EDUCATION AND PARSIS:—[illegible] W. Petavel will deliver a lecture on "Education, Parsee [illegible]nity's Vital Problem" at [illegible]avatsky Lodge (Theosophical Society) near French Bridge [illegible]wpatty at 8 P.M. (S.T.) on [illegible]esday.

PHILATELIC BY POSTAL DEPARTMENT:—Sale of one anna square and commercial envelopes at one pie more on the face-value.

With effect from the 1st April 1931, one anna embossed envelopes, square and commercial, will be sold at one anna and one pie each.

Packets containing 15 such envelopes will, however, be sold at the concessional rate of one rupee.

"MISS 1931."

Representative Gathering Present At 100th Performance.

A representative gathering turned up on Saturday evening at the Bombay Theatre, to witness the 100th show of what the producers style the "non-stop" performance of "Miss 1931" a Marathi play from the pen of Mr. Anant Hari Gadre. Lady Cowasji Jehangir presented cups and medals to the actors on behalf of the public and dramatic company. Amongst the distinguished persons present were Justice Patkar and Mrs. Patkar, Sir Chunilal Mehta and Lady Mehta, Mr. Wilson, the Police Commissioner, Mr. Meishri and other prominent citizens.

Nana Chaphekar, in the role of the heroine of the play was of course the chief attraction and received repeated encores for his songs. The boy actor, Ram Apte, who is advertised as Jackie Coogan of the Marathi stage was well received by the audience and his acting brought forth peels of laughter.

Mr. L. B. Naik and Mr. Meishri on behalf of the public congratulated Mr. Gadre on the success of his play had received and paid a tribute to Mr. Chaphekar and his colleagues for their fine acting and singing. They wished the author and players all success and called upon Lady Cowasji Jehangir to distribute the medals and prizes.

Mr. Chaphekar on behalf of himself and his colleagues thanked the audience for their appreciation and garlanded Lady Cowasji Jehangir and presented her with a boquet of flowers as token of their (actors') appreciation of the pains she had taken to come to the theatre and see the performance.

LATE MR. BAPTISTA MEMORIAL COTTAGE FUND.

—:o:—

The Managing Committee of the above Memorial Fund beg to acknowledge the receipt of the subscriptions amounting to Rs. 1,178-12-0.

Subscription may be sent to Mr. Stephen De'Mello, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Rose Cottage, Rajan, Bandra.

"PRESENT SITUATIOS AND WORKERS' DUTY."

Under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar (Lal Bavta) Union a workers' meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. at Fakiricha Adda, Chameli Wadi, Chinchpokli when speeches will be delivered on "The Present Political Situation and the Workers' Duty."

CONGRESSWALLA'S MESSAGE TO SIRDAR VALLABHBHAI.

—:o:—

Sjt. Shapurji Congresswalla has sent a message to the Congress President "India wants Independence. Gandhiji must be given a mandate for it. Don't trust British Imperialism."

ANNUAL SOCIAL GATHERING OF DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

A view of the large gathering that met in C. J. Hall on Thursday for the annual social gathering of Davar's College of Commerce. In the front row third from the left is Sir Lallubhai Samaldas who presided on the occasion and next to him is Mrs. Davar, wife of the Principal.

STOP PRESS

OPEN SESSION PAYS TRIBUTE TO BHAGAT SINGH

After addresses were delivered three resolutions were moved from the Chair and passed. The first was one of condolence on the death of Pandit Motilal and Maulana Mahomed Ali and other "heroes". The second was a resolution on Cawnpore riots adopted by the Subjects Committee while the third one urged the release of political prisoners.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru moved the resolution relating to Bhagat Singh. Pandit Malaviya seconding spoke so movingly as to bring tears to the eyes of the audience.

TRIBUTE TO BHAGAT SINGH.

Pandit Jawaharlal moving the resolution of Bhagat Singh felt it would have more appropriate if the resolution was moved by Mahatma Gandhi who drafted it or by Sirdar Patel who was at the helm of the Congress affairs today. He, however, asked the audience why was it that a mere chip of a boy had suddenly leapt to fame and had become light and guide to others. The speaker said that the apostle of non-violence was anxious to-day to pay the highest tribute to Bhagat Singh although hundreds lost their lives in Peshawar, Sholapur, Bombay and elsewhere. The reason Pandit Jawaharlal said was that in Bhagat Singh self-sacrifice and bravery had passed the upper limits. But in honouring him the audience in the heat of the moment must not forget the path of non-violence they had chalked out for themselves.

"NOT ASHAMED OF CULT OF VIOLENCE."

He frankly told audience that he was not ashamed of cult of violence but he felt that the cult for the present could not be practiced in the best interests of the country and there was fear of indulging in communal strife when once the sword was unsheathed. It was, therefore, a sign of weakness to have mental reservations. If they were to make mistakes it should be on the side of right and it was why a provision was made in the resolution dissociating themselves from violence.

Jawaharlal said the country for the present was under conditions of truce and they did not know if there be real peace in the country. They must have to take up the struggle once again for which purpose they must always be ready. They did not know how many Bhagat Singhs they might have yet to sacrifice before India was free. The lesson which they should take from Bhagat Singh was to die manly and boldly so that the country may live. (Cheers).

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya supporting the resolution said that the fact young men took to violence showed all was not well in the country and something made them desperate. Malaviyaji claimed that Government had a large share in making young men revolutionaries. "But in spite of that we advise young men to desist from violence. It was because we love our young men and know too well the dangers of that cult and we do not wish to sacrifice any more Bhagat Singhs. People required bravery and courage in non-violence than in violence and my advice to youth of India is to have bravery of Bhagatsingh and use it in Gandhi's struggle of non-violence."

The Lahore executions, said Malaviyaji brought out one fact in prominence that India could never have self-respect under the alien rule. For it was only possible in India that the request for commutation of sentences by Gandhiji of international fame was turned down by the Viceroy. Malaviyaji therefore exhorted the audience to take to vow and have no rest till freedom was won for India. That alone would be living monument to Bhagat Singh. Malaviyaji also paid glowing tribute to Kishen Singh, father of Bhagatsingh who along with the mother of Rajguru were present in the pandal. At the general request of audience both of them came up to the rostrum where Kishensingh spoke giving incidents of his own life as well as those of Bhagatsingh.—A. P. Special.

ABOLISH 150 HON. POSTS.

Municipal Co-operative Institute.

At the meeting held in the Corporation Hall on "Gudi Padwa" day, under the presidentship of Mr Syed Miran Shah, LL.B. M.L.C., Mr. Framji Bilia, L.C.E. explained in brief, the services rendered to the lower-middle and upper-middle class of tenants, as well as to the industrial and clerical class of Bombay, through co-operative effort in solving the housing problem at a minimum of rent, during the last six years.

The President made an interesting speech explaining the object of *starting* the "Non-official Educational Development and Municipal Co-operative Institute, with a view to promote Loan-Scholarship Educational Societies, Tenant-Ownership Housing and Municipal Co-operative Insurance and Provident Fund Bank. He said he had recently had an opportunity to go through Mr. Kulkarni's new system in detail, for granting Loan-Scholarships and free-Scholarships, without making use of the paid-up capital or without causing any financial loss to the share-holders. His scheme on a new working basis, has not yet been introduced by Government, though the Co-operative movement is in existence for the last 25 years in the Bombay Presidency.

ABOLISH 150 HON. POSTS.

Mr. Kulkarni appealed to Mr. Miran Mahomed Shah to approach the Bombay Government in the next council meeting, for abolishing from October 1931, the posts of 150 *honorary organisers* and also to stop paying yearly subsidy, to the Provincial Co-operative Institute, which is indirectly a Government Concern.

Mr. Munchersha M. Karbhari, M.L.C., assured that he would render every help to develop the "Non-official Educational Development and Municipal Co-operative Institute", and would also move the Government in the July session to abolish the superfluous posts of Honorary organisers and to discontinue yearly payment to the non-developing provincial Co-operative Institute from October 1931, as the total cost for maintaining these concerns came to not less than one and a half lakh of rupees (Rs. 1,50,00) per annum.

THREE ARTS CIRCLE

The Hon. Secretary writes:—Arrangements for the Moonlight Festival organised by the Three Arts Circle to take place on Thursday the 2nd April at "Ajwane Rafat," Ridge Niad, at 9 p.m. are well in hand and a very enjoyable and interesting programme has been fixed.

Tickets may be had from Atiya Begum Sahiba, "Alwane Rafat" Ridge Road, Mrs. G. M. Kharadi, "Vattobhoy Building," Queens Road, or from Messrs. Rose and Co. at Rs. 3 each.

ALL-INDIA CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTES' CONFERENCE.

On the invitation of the Hyderabad Central Co-operative Union, Ltd., Hyderabad, (Deccan), the All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association has accepted to hold the Second All-India Co-operative Institutes' Conference at Hyderabad, Deccan on 4th and 5th April 1931. It will be held at the Town Hall, Public Gardens, under the presidentship of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas. Distinguished Co-operators from all over India, Registrars of different provinces and Native States and representatives of the various provincial Banks in India are expected to attend the Conference.

LAHORE EXECUTIONS: IN MEMORIAM.

—:o:—

Letter To Bhagat Singh's Mother.

"YOU ARE A BLESSED MOURNER."

A public meeting of Kanarites under the auspices of Shri Billavar's Tharuna Mandali was held on Sunday at 110-Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, to place on record their sympathy for Bhagat Singh and his colleagues, under the Presidentship of Mr. M. A. Suvarna, Advocate.

A DIFFERENCE.

Mr. K. Damodar Bangera, ex-Dictator, A Ward district Congress Committee, expressed admiration for Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, Sukhdev, Pandit Motilal Nehru Mallappa Dhana Shetty and his colleagues, for having sacrificed their lives at the altar of the country. The President further remarked that the fire in Bhagat Singh's heart which "ultimately consumed him—was lit by Mahatma Gandhi, the apostle of non-violence.

Then the meeting passed a resolution to the following effect:—"That this association begs to place on record its appreciation of the courage, patriotism, and self-sacrifice of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdeo, and its deep sympathy with their parents and relatives in their bereavement."

TO HIS MOTHER.

In conclusion a letter was despatched to the mother of Bhagat Singh which ran thus:—

"We know a mother's heart: but weep not for your son. His soul had no rest in this world: and your tears will deprive it of rest in the next. Hold your head high and prove worthy of so brave a son. Rejoice in the thought that you are the mother of Bhagat Singh. You are a blessed mourner, for along with you mourns a whole country from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin".

MINORS' FEDERATION BAN TO BE IGNORED.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 28.

Delegate Conference of National Union of Scottish Mineworkers at Glasgow has decided to ignore Miners Federation ban.—Reuter.

GENERAL RELIEVED OF HIS OFFICE

—:o:—

For Speaking Against Dictatorship.

LONDON, Mar. 28.

Madrid.—General, Burguete has been relieved of his office. Prime Minister, Admiral Aznar, declared that he was "astonished" and was unable to understand General Burguetes statement.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 6.)

there is a grave risk that acceptance of the proposal of your council would involve a completely unstable currency as opposed to a currency stabilised in relation to gold. His Excellency has, no doubt, that the maintenance of the present statutory ratio is essential in the interests of India, and that any attempt to make a change in the present circumstances would seriously retard India's progress, material and constitutional. He would accordingly urge your Council to reconsider their attitude on this question. The agitation in the Press and on the platform, to which your Council refer, has been a substantial contributory cause of the weakness of exchange, and if your Council would take the lead in depreciating such agitation, they would materially assist in the building up of the gold resources necessary for the establishment of a Reserve Bank, the early inauguration of which is from every point of view desirable.

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An unique opportunity to buy at ridiculously low bargain rates:—
Bed Sheets, Casement cloth, Cretonnes, Drills, Dusters, Dusoti, Coatings, Shirtings, Pillow cases, Serviettes, Table cloth, Towels
Hosiery of every description.
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Leather Suit Cases, Leather cushions.
Ready-made—Longcloth, twill and striped shirts and sleeping suits.
(A large number of useful every day articles are also on sale.)
List now open for inspection.
CAWNPORE MILLS DEPOT,
14A, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (Opp. Town Hall).

OFFICIAL DEFENCE OF EXCHANGE POLICY.

Refusal To Appoint Committee Of Experts For Inquiry.

The Private Secretary to the Viceroy has addressed the following letter to the Chairman, Western India Liberal Association, Bombay:

I am desired by his Excellency to reply to the representation of the Council of the Western Indian National Liberal Association, dated the 13th March, 1931, urging the appointment of a small committee of experts to examine the question of maintaining the statutory exchange ratio of 1s. 6d. In support of this proposal your Council have attempted to show that the fixation of the ratio at this figure in 1927 was detrimental to India's interests and have put forward the following reasons in support of this contention, viz:

(a) Since the year 1927-28 Government have not been able to obtain in the open market sufficient sterling to meet their Home Charges.

(b) The currency has had to be contracted drastically.

(c) Money rates have had to be maintained at an unduly high level.

His Excellency feels that he can hardly agree with the statement that the exchange ratio is responsible for the consequences alleged by your Council and wishes me to bring to your notice the following consideration:

As regards (a) it would not appear to be correct to say that Government had any difficulty in obtaining sterling funds to meet their Home Charges in the year 1927-28 and 1928-29. The statement attached gives a summary of the sterling transactions so far as they are relevant for the present purpose. It will be seen that the gold and sterling assets acquired by Government exclusive of borrowings exceeded the total revenue sterling expenditure of the Central and Provincial Governments by about £5 millions in 1927-28 and about £8-1/2 millions in 1928-29 and that these amounts became available for reduction of sterling debt and for capital expenditure. The necessity for sterling borrowing in these years was due entirely to heavy capital expenditure, mainly on Railways, and the net amount of such borrowing was considerably less than the amount of the capital expenditure. Thus the sterling position of Government for two years after the ratio was fixed at 1s. 6d. was very strong. In 1929-30 and 1930-31 other causes operated to prevent Government from obtaining sufficient sterling funds by remittance through the market. The general trade depression, which started in the middle of the former year and has continued up to the present, has caused exchange difficulties in all countries dependent mainly on primary products for their export surplus. Australia and many of the South American Republics have been forced to abandon the gold standard and even Canada at times has failed to maintain her exchange. Indian exchange has suffered not only from the trade depression, but also from the unsettled political situation and uncertainty regarding the future constitution, which have led to the export of capital on a large scale. These causes are mainly responsible for the inability of Government to make larger sterling remittances, and if they had been absent, no difficulty would have arisen. Unfortunately the opponents of the statutory ratio have taken advantage of the weakening of the rupee due to these causes to press for a change in the law and at frequent intervals rumours have been spread abroad that action in this direction was contemplated. In this way, in spite of frequent announcements by Government that the statutory ratio will be maintained, confidence has at times been shaken and the rupee has been temporarily weakened.

Your Council give no reasons for their inability to accept the Finance Member's contention that the contraction of the currency has not been excessive in view of the large drop in world prices except a statement that the normal expansion of the currency averaged 20 crores in pre-war years. If this statement implies that the amount of currency in circulation was increased on the average by 20 crores annually, it is incorrect. The total absorption of currency in the five years 1909-10 to 1913-14 was about 1,13 crores, of which about 44 crores were silver rupees, and about 54 crores were sovereigns and half-sovereigns. It is well known that practically all the sovereigns and half-sovereigns and a part of the silver rupees did not go into active circulation, but were used as stores of value, and it is certainly not an over-estimate to assume that at least 53 crores were so used. The annual increase in the amount of currency in active circulation could not, therefore, have been more than 12 crores and was probably far less. This expansion took place in a period of rising prices, and tends to confirm the Finance Member's statement that the amount of currency in circulation is dependent largely on the movement in prices. The suggestion of your Council that currency should be expanded by a certain amount each year, regardless of prevailing conditions, is, in the opinion of his Excellency's advisers, contrary to economic theory and sound currency practice.

As regards (c), your Council is referred to para 108 of the Budget speech of the Finance Member in which he has shown that the policy of dear money has been forced upon Government by those private interests who, for various reasons, are sending money out of the country.

NO GROUND FOR APPOINTING COMMITTEE.

In view of these considerations, his Excellency is convinced that there is no sufficient ground for the appointment of a committee of experts to examine the question of the ratio. Even if your Council had been able to show that the history of the last four years indicated that the action taken in 1927 had had certain detrimental effects which warranted re-examination, his Excellency would take the view that it would be against India's interests to re-open the question. The mere announcement of the appointment of such a committee would destroy confidence and by creating uncertainty would necessarily lead to a large drain on the sterling reserves. The special nature of the uncertainty which would be created would make this almost inevitable for the circumstances of the appointment of the committee would create an opportunity for speculative profit in one direction with no risk of loss in the other. That is to say it would be certain that if a change were to be recommended it must be in the direction of lowering, and not of increasing, the sterling value of the rupee. The probable result would be that before the report of the committee was received, the sterling resources of Government might be inadequate to support any ratio. In other words

(Continued in column 4.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1931.

THE CONGRESS POSITION.

The Karachi session of the Indian National Congress which commenced on Sunday is by general consent the most momentous in the history of that institution. It is being held in the midst of a truce which suspended a non-violent war of an unprecedented character, a nation-wide struggle which may end in peace or the resumption of the war. It is but fitting, therefore, that the presidential address of Sardar Vallabhbhai is an earnest exhortation to the people to be prepared for war as well for peace. If, he says, we failed in the negotiations, "and there was no way open but that of suffering, then it was a privilege of which no power on earth could deprive us." But while, like any good practical general, he has a vigilant eye on the possibility of the struggle being resumed, the Sardar devotes the best part of his speech to a complete vindication of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

AN HONOURABLE TRUCE.

The President has done well to explain at the outset the constitutional aspect of the Settlement in its relation to the open session of the Congress. He says: "Your Working Committee has entered into a settlement in anticipation of your approval. You are now invited formally to endorse it. The Committee having accepted it as your accredited representatives, it is not, I take it, open to you to repudiate it. But it is open to you to pass a vote of 'No-confidence' in the present Executive and appoint better agents." But, even apart from this constitutional aspect the President made out a very strong case for the settlement in all its details. Speaking of the duty of a true Satyagrahi to take the earliest opportunity for an honourable truce, he says: "Had we not accepted the settlement, we should have put ourselves in the wrong and thereby undone the effect of the sufferings of the past year. Indeed we had always claimed, as Satyagrahis must claim, to be ready and eager for peace. In view of the clear demand on the part of the British-Indian Delegation at the Round Table Conference for full responsibility and in view of the British parties having accepted the position, and in view of the appeal made to the Congress by the Premier, the Viceroy, and many of our distinguished countrymen, the Working Committee thought that, if an hourable truce could be arranged and if it was open to the Congress to press without any reservation for what it considered to be the best for the country, the Congress should, if invited, take part in the Conference and attempt to reach an agreed solution of the constitutional issue."

TRUE TO THE GOAL.

With regard to the doubts in the minds of some whether the Settlement is consistent with the Congress ideal of complete independence, the President emphatically affirms that the Settlement is thoroughly consistent with the goal and that the Congress is free to press for "Purna Swaraj" in its best sense, in the sense of decisive control over Defence, Foreign Affairs, Fiscal policy and the like. As regards the much discussed safeguards, he says: "When power passes from one to another by agreement, there are always safeguards in the interests of the party in need of reparation or help. The continued exploitation of India for close on two centuries renders it necessary for us to seek assistance in several respects from external sources. This we would gladly take from Britain if she is willing to give. Thus we would need military skill and there is no reason why we may not receive British assistance." But Mr. Vallabhbhai makes it clear as daylight that Congress would not allow non-Indians to control Defence. "We may gratefully receive advice", he says, "never dictation." Similarly Congress would insist upon complete control over the civil administration and the country's finances. And as for the safeguard demanded in the shape of equal trading rights to the British, Mr. Vallabhbhai dismisses the claim as unreasonable and adds: "Protection of Indian industries and enterprise to the exclusion of British or foreign is a condition of our national existence even under a state of partnership. Protection even within the British Commonwealth is no new-fangled notion. It is in vogue in the Dominions to the extent necessary for their growth." It is certain by now that the tentatively proposed safeguards will have to be drastically altered to be made acceptable to the Congress.

THE BRITISH CONNECTION.

With regard to the allied question of severance of British connection Mr. Patel is definite and clear, as indeed the Congress needs to be on the eve of final peace negotiations. While repudiating any suggestion of any receding from the Lahore resolution of complete independence, he says at the same time: "This independence does not mean, was not intended to mean, a churlish refusal to associate with Britain or any other power. Independence, therefore, does not exclude the possibility of equal partnership for mutual benefit and dissolution at the will of either party. If India is to reach her independence through consultation and agreement, it is reasonable to suppose that there will be British association. I am aware that there is a strong body of opinion in the country to the effect that before a partnership could possibly be conceived, there must be a period of complete dissociation. I do not belong to that school. It is as I think a sign of weakness and disbelief in human nature."

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

Turning to that part of the address which deals with constructive work which can and should be done even during the term of the truce, and which may enable the country to be in good fighting trim in the event of the struggle for freedom being resumed, we find that Mr Patel speaks regarding this vital matter with needless restraint and does not cover the whole ground of the work that is desirable. The caution is perhaps due to a mistaken sense of loyalty to the Settlement. An expert village organiser, he could well have given suggestions regarding the organisation of peasants to enable them to act unitedly whenever necessary. But he refrains from doing so merely mentioning that khaddar, prohibition, removal of untouchability and communal unity help village organisation. On the question of the boycott of foreign cloth through khaddar he rightly lays special stress and observes that foreign cloth should be banned permanently even if it is so cheap as to be practically free. And he warns mill-owners that if any of them unpatriotically attempt to cripple khaddar, "they must face an opposition somewhat similar to that against foreign cloth." He commends peaceful picketing of foreign cloth shops as a common law right and a national duty and an irresistible educative force. And he earnestly hopes that women "will continue the marvellous work begun by them and earn the eternal gratitude of the nation and, what is more, the blessings of starving millions." Altogether, Mr. Patel gives the right lead to the country both with regard to the peace efforts and the work to be done by the people apart from those efforts. And this he does with a plainness and directness of manner which we are sure, will be most appreciated by those who are like him earnest and mean business. Between the two kinds of work, the constructive work by the millions is easily the more decisive one. For that more than anything else will give point and force to the arguments of our delegates at the Round Table Conference. Every bale of foreign cloth eliminated from the country and every village orgagnised under Congress guidance will generate a force that must make an irresistible appeal to Britain.

HEROIC SACRIFICE.

We publish elsewhere the details of how Pandit Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi laid down his life while attempting to check the bestial madness of the Cawnpur mobs. Reckless of his own safety, he rushed to the rescue of Musalmans and saved about 140 lives. Disregarding all warnings he proceeded to rescue Hindus from Muslim Mohallas. Even when the police escort was not available for him, "his feet" as our correspondent says, "did not falter and he did not hesitate." Accompanied by three Muslim volunteers—one of whom is dead and the other two seriously wounded—he braved the fury of Muslims with a determination that was as magnificently heroic as it proved, alas, tragically fatal. We respectfully offer our deepest condolence to his family and to the Indian National Congress.

"Mr. Vidyarthi's last companion," says our correspondent "reports that he bowed his head before the ferocious mob, saying like a true Satyagrahi peace-maker that if his blood could effect unity and quench their thirst, they were most welcome to stab him." Well may a bereaved Congressman feel proud of this martyr, Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi, one of the noblest and bravest of Indians vindicating unto death the spirit of Satyagraha and his life-work, Hindu-Muslim Unity. He died for love and without any trace of bitterness in his words. It would be an insult to his memory, therefore, to utter a single word of anger or bitterness. But, we venture to appeal to the communalist leaders of both the communities to consider whether the blood of Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi is not enough as a sacrifice to the demon of communalism.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSTITUTE, CALCUTTA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On going over the proceedings of the Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly of the 6th February 1931, I found an item which had stirred the independent medical profession deeply almost two years ago. It refers to the grade of the Professorial establishment at the Public Health Institute, Calcutta, which is at present under construction and for which the Rockfeller Foundation has paid the munificent donation of about 17 lakhs. In the original scheme it was proposed that the Director of this Institute should be paid Rs. 3,000 p.m., the Professors Rs. 2,500 p.m., while the Assistant Professors were to be paid Rs. 400 p.m. only. In view of the unanimous protest of the independent medical profession, Government have revised the grade of the Assistant Professorial staff to Rs. 450—50—1,250, so that it would now be possible for the Assistant Professor to aspire to the Professorial chair which was not the case in the old arrangement. In the new schedule which was recently before the Standing Finance Committee, the Professor's grade commences at Rs. 1,350 p.m. rising to Rs. 2,500 p.m. inclusive of all allowances, but were the Professor a member of the Indian Medical Service, his total emoluments would come to Rs. 3,000 p.m. The maximum of the Director's emoluments are now fixed at Rs. 3,500, i.e., Rs. 500 more than was thought proper two years ago! Are these high grades of salaries for new appointments justifiable when the whole country demands reduction of existing high salaries? In the case of new appointments at least there should have been no hesitation on the part of the Government to keep the emoluments somewhat lower than what was originally thought of. In my opinion a grade of Rs. 1,300—50—2,000, inclusive of all allowances (and no private practice allowed) would be a proper grade for the Professorial staff at the New Institute. The Director's grade should likewise be Rs. 2,000—100—2,500, the present incumbent being allowed the existing salary and allowances.

There is another feature with regard to this Institution which deserves severe condemnation. Government have proposed and the Standing Finance Committee have apparently acquiesced that three out of the six Professors at this Institute should be recruited from the Indian Medical Service with the maximum emoluments of these I. M. S. Officers going upto about Rs. 3,000 p.m. And this is in spite of the unanimous demand of the independent medical profession that no more close preserves should be reserved for I.M.S. Officers. Here we have instead fat jobs created for the officers of this service. It is not yet too late, I hope, for the Assembly to intervene and I trust the error will be speedily rectified.—Yours, etc.,

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA.

23, Nepean Sea Road,
March 27.

SAFEGUARDING OF SHIPPING INDUSTRY

HOW THE DOMINIONS INSISTED ON THEIR RIGHTS.

(The following is the continuation of the Note presented by the Indian Merchants' Chamber in Britain to the Indian delegation to the R. T. C., regarding the inter-imperial point of view about reservation of shipping rights.)

The Australian Navigation Act had been under discussion for years previously. New Zealand, overflowing with determination to exclude the Lascars, was indignant that her liberty in chalking out her shipping policy should be restricted by considerations of Imperial nature. It was not surprising, therefore, that the following resolution came to be moved at a Merchant Shipping Conference and was discussed at great length with particular reference to the question of the treatment of Indians in the Dominions:—

"That the self-governing oversea Dominions have not reached a stage of development when they should be entrusted with wider legislative powers in respect of British and Foreign Shipping."

The constitutional position of the Dominions in enacting independent shipping legislation came up for discussion under this and another resolution on Naivgation Laws at that Conference.

It will be of interest to note the attitude taken up on behalf of the various Dominions, summarised below, in regard to the extent of the operation of Sections 735 and 736 of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894 quoted above.

AUSTRALIAN VIEW-POINT.

Mr. Pearce, Minister for Defence of Australia, referring to Navigation Bill, stated:—

"In the case of the Commonwealth I do not know what the experience of these other Dominions concerned has been. The United Kingdom has taken up the attitude of bringing pressure to bear upon us, in the course of the drafting of the Bill, and in the passage of that Bill through Parliament, and we put the view with all respect, that that is an undesirable course, and it is one which infringes on the legislative power of the Dominion. As our Bill will be one of the measures in the forthcoming session, we desire to put the view before this Conference, and we anticipate we should have the full support of other Dominions in pressing the view upon the Government of the United Kingdom that uniformity, or any action to secure uniformity, should be taken subsequent to the Dominion passing its legislation, and not prior to and during the course of the passing of that legislation, by a memorandum sent forward by the Board of Trade."

SAFEGUARDING OWN INTERESTS.

"Then, if that point is conceded by the Government of the United Kingdom, we find ourselves in this position. We are desirous, and I am sure the other Dominions also are desirous, that under our legislation, we shall not put the British shipowner at a disadvantage as compared with the foreign shipowner. We do not desire by our legislation to do that, but we must in justice to our own shipowners see that they are not put in any unfair position as regards the British shipowner. Therefore, in any proposal the United Kingdom is to make with regard to securing uniformity, we ask that that position should be remembered, that our legislation is aimed at first of all securing fair conditions for our shipping trade in our own waters; and secondly fair competition between British shipowners and foreign shipowners, and there we come up against the treaty question again—these questions are linked up in a sense—and it constitutes another reason why the action by Sir Wilfred Laurier should be taken, in order that on these shipping questions we should have the power to deal with British shipowners in a spirit of fair-play as regards foreigners."

ATTITUDE OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Mr. (later Sir) Sidney Buxton, President of the Board of Trade, replying stated:—

"I can assure him (Mr. Pearce) that in this matter there is no intention of interfering with any constitutional rights which the various Dominions may possess On the other hand there are certain constitutional positions which the Home Government are bound to take up in reference to those matters of shipping and other questions of that sort."

CANADIAN VIEWPOINT.

The position taken up by Mr. Pearce was pressed by Mr. Brodeur, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Canada, when he suggested that:—

"The Imperial Merchant Shipping Act should be amended in such a way that the Dominions should be given absolute power to deal with the question. In cases where the Government have not dealt with the question the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act might apply. Instead of declaring, as it has been declared in several of the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, that it will apply to the Dominions, it might be stated that the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act should apply in cases where no legislation has been passed by the Dominions, but where legislation has been passed by the Dominions, such legislation should be considered as being absolutely of force and effect."

But Sir Wilfred Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada pointed out:—

"My contention has always been and is that under our respective constitutions, at all events, the constitution of Canada, our powers to legislate for shipping are plenary, and that any legislation we pass as to shipping is enforceable in law. But the point of difficulty is that whilst, in my judgment, the powers conferred on the Dominion of Canada to legislate on shipping, and I presume the other Dominions also, are plenary and absolute, the British Government in granting the power of self-government to the Dominions has reserved to itself the power of disallowance, and when legislation is passed, of preventing the sanction and putting into force of any such legislation which they think objectionable. While, as I say, the United Kingdom here has reserved to itself the power to disallow any legislation which it is in the power of the self-governing Dominions to pass, it has been very chary of exercising that power, except in matters of shipping, wherein it has always maintained the doctrine that it had the power to supervise the legislation passed by the self-governing Dominions."

The same attitude was taken up by General Botha on behalf of South Africa, and Mr. Fisher on behalf of Australia.

NEW ZEALAND'S VIEWPOINT

Sir Joseph Ward, Prime Minister of New Zealand, stated:—

"Our practice in New Zealand is to send an outline to the Home authorities of any new law on the subject that we contemplate submitting to Parliament, for it is desirable upon points upon which the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act would be in conflict with what we are doing that we should know beforehand in what direction the British authorities can assent to our legislation. I want to make it quite clear that we do not accept the kind of intimation conveyed by them as any direction to us that we should not submit legislation on any lines we think proper, but we are, all the same, very glad to know where the conflict may arise, and in what direction we may, as far as it is possible for us to do so, avoid the conflict."

He concluded by saying:—

"I am not insensible to the fact that there are many difficulties standing in the way of a great Empire such as this in governing shipping, permeating as it does the wide world, and dealing with the people who are required for the various trades on account of climatic conditions and others to man them. At the same time, while recognising all that, we want to see our own country protected in the fullest way possible from the inroad of a system which I believe world eventually break down the shipping in our country altogether."

By "inroad of a system" which, according to Sir Joseph Ward threatened to break down the shipping in New Zealand, he meant the employment of Indian Lascars on ships.

AN EXPLANATION.

Mr. Sidney Buxton, President of the Board of Trade, explained the nature of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894 in relation to the power of the Dominions. He said:—

"The Act of 1894 was a Consolidation Act, and a Consolidation Act necessarily repeals various Acts in force, in fact, that is the object of a Consolidation Act. It was not intended, as I understand, that that Act should either extend or di-

(Continued on page 7.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Lloyd George's Programme.

The Welsh Wizard has spoken. The programme that Britain's Dictator proposes to pursue is summed up by him thus: "Every effort should be made to effect a settlement of the Indian problem, while the free trade policy hitherto pursued by the Government, should be supported. They were willing to run risks as a Party for the sake of such great aims as peace, disarmament, harmony in India and more energetic unemployment policy". This is magnificently altruistic and public-spirited. And it is not to be wondered at that Sir John Simon does not like it at all. He is opposed to any settlement of the Indian question because his 'amour propre' has been deeply and grievously hurt; and, because, inspite of repeated hints—as clumsy as they were obvious—no "amende honorable" has yet been forthcoming. He is, also, no more a Free Trader, and his unemployment policy—if he has any—is a vague echo of the Tories. This is intelligible. For, as we have suggested before, his one and natural aim to-day is to ingratiate himself still more into T... favour for the sake of Spen... ley.

Indians Must Unite.

But India has to beware of the "harmony" that Mr. Lloyd George desires to establish in this country. It is the "Reading harmony" and Labour is bound to dance to the Liberal tune if only because Mr. Lloyd George has made the stage safe for Mr. MacDonald. If Indians desire to win their rights at the Round Table Conference they will have to unite under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership. That way alone lies success, if success is to be achieved by the method of Conference.

Mr. Benn Is Angry.

The redoubtable Mr. Churchill believes in "Never say die". He is out to save this country for the Empire—in other words for British exploiters whose sense of political justice and decency is strictly guided by their bank balances. But he has annoyed Mr. Benn rather profoundly. The Secretary of State for India has, therefore, accused him, with solemn indignation of "deliberately choosing a moment of crisis to attempt to sow discord and poison the wells of trust." We sympathise with Mr. Benn. But is not his "denunciation" a little exaggerated? Mr. Churchill may be arrantly impudent and arrogant. But let us not ignore the other side of the picture. Mr. Churchill's agitation is calculated to make the issues as between India and Britain clear by the simple process of compelling "responsible leaders of all parties" to explain the basis of their agreement. The "moment of crisis" is also the psychological moment.

Sjt. Bose Sees Light.

Subhas Chandra Bose has at last made up his mind. On his release he postponed forming any opinion on the Truce because he thought he would give an opportunity to Mahatma Gandhi to explain its implications to him. He met Gandhiji and had a discussion with him. But he decided to seek further light before committing himself. He was still undecided when he arrived in Karachi. An expectant world had in the meantime consoled itself with the hope that he will give the required lead at the Naui Jivan Sabha Conference. Those who hung on every word that escaped his lips must have returned disappointed from the Conference. Sjt. Bose was still undecided save in so far as he condemned the Truce—a comparatively very easy matter and in so far as he offered as an alternative to the "vague" Congress programme a vaguer substitute. Light, however, suddenly dawned on him at long last just a few hours before Gandhiji's resolution came up before the Subjects Committee. Why? For, whatever carping critics may say, it is difficult to believe that Sjt. Bose is after cheap fame.

A Hostel For Girls.

A serious hindrance to the higher education of women is the paucity of hostels for girl students. The people of Bombay should, therefore, be grateful to the Arya Mahila Samaj for its strenuous efforts in conducting a hostel in the City. It is not an easy thing to run a well-equipped hostel in a city like Bombay, and we are not surprised to learn that the Samaj has to face an annual deficit of about Rs. 1,000, which it has to make good by arranging charity concerts and otherwise. An excellent variety concert is to be held to-day in aid of the hostel, and the Samaj may be congratulated on its securing the services of a great musician like Pir Manji Khan for the concert. We trust lovers of music or of women's education will patronise the concert in large numbers. They will thereby be enjoying themselves and helping a good cause.

45TH SESSION OF NATIONAL CONGRESS MEETS IN OPEN-AIR STADIUM.

More Than 3,000 Delegates Present In Karachi.

(Continued from page 1.)

Dispensation in which brute force will no longer be the final arbiter in human affairs and Might will not be acceptable as indisputable evidence of Right. Mahatmaji's message is not for India alone. The evolution of that technique satyagraha in the course of this struggle is leading the world to claim the message as its own and from far off lands are heard echoes of the great message.

What sounded like only a creed ten years ago at Nagpur has been proved to be a potent practical weapon that claims superiority over steel and demands for its effectiveness, its exclusive use relegating old-world steel rust. Undreamt of powers of endurance and resistance have been brought out by the exercise of this new instrument that brings a new hope to those that suffer from oppression and inquity anywhere.

INDIAN WOMEN'S HEROISM.

Indian women, who the world had been taught to believe, were the domestic cattle of Harem toys have established records of heroism for which history will find it difficult to find a parallel and even children have found a scope in the movement that has acted as a corrective t a century of denationalizing education. Peasants and farmers to whom British Rule has brought only hunger and starvation have felt the glow of freedom and made sacrifices before which the better advertised woes of liquor dealers and foreign cloth merchants pale into insignificance.

The nation has successfully stood brutal lathi charges and trampling under horses' hoofs which are ingeniously described by our alien rulers as the exercise of minimum force, leaving it to stagger imagination to conceive what the maximum of that brutality could achieve. I have no doubt that, inspite of any misgivings and distrust that the more impatient among us may feel, the country will continue to follow with an ever increasing steadfastness and courage the path of non-violence chalked out by our illustrious leader.

I even venture to hope that those fearless patriots who have counted their lives as naught in the pursuit of a different path, many of whom are unfortunately, still in prison cells, will, at no distant date, be our comrades in arms, enforcing the will of a united Nation wielding this invincible weapon that will win Freedom in India and Peace for the world.

TRUCE, AND NOT PEACE.

It will be a fruitless task to discuss in detail the terms of the truce that has enabled us to hold this session of the Congress, not that there is any need of apologizing for them. The critics seem to forget that they are terms for a *truce* and not for a *Peace*. What has been agreed to is a suspension of hostilities and not a termination thereof. The Working Committee was entirely justified in calling truce when they were satisfied that our opponents were in a frame of mind for peaceful negotiation on honourable terms. There is no other way of termination of the struggle at any time except by a successful negotiation. The only question is whether the ground has been cleared for a reasonable hope of successful negotiation.

NOT PROPITIOUS SIGNS.

I am willing to place implicit faith in Mahatmaji's leadership but I must say that signs do not appear to be propitious for the conclusion of an honourable peace that would leave us masters in our own home. Britain must acknowledge our inherent right to be masters in our own home. She must abandon the insolent theory of trusteeship, agreeing to no longer lecture to minor wards—but to talk on equal terms to people who are her equals in stature and who claim their rightful equality in status. All reservations and safeguards must be ruled out if they violate that fundamental basis of any honourable negotiation.

No curtailment of our inherent and inalienable right to manage our own affairs can be accepted merely to suit Tory prejudices or vested interests of England. Every safeguard must be in India's interest. The Army of Occupation as such must go and our financial administration must be as unfettered as that of Britain. England's management of Indian Finances has not been so honourable that she can claim to retain control over them even in part, in 'India's' interests.

INSTRUMENTS OF INSTRUCTIONS.

It will be your duty, friends, to discuss these terms for Peace and issue your instrument of instructions to your plenipotentiaries during this session. The fundamentals of our demand have to be stated in explicit terms. We have to define the basis of the proposed Federation. We can never be content with the dangerous doctrine evolved in London that Federation with ruling princes rather than the states practically on their own terms based on no guiding principle, will be the condition of central responsibility. Central responsibility is not a mere detail of the Indian constitution, the inclusion of which can be treated as hypothetical and conditional. It is the essence of our demand. In comparison, federation itself is a mere detail, being only the form while responsibility is the substance of self-government. Federate with the states by all means but there must be real recognition of common ideals and not merely geographical necessity for federation. The princes in their own interests will do well to take this opportunity of coming into line with modern ideals. There are among them rulers who have shown enough intelligent anticipation to give grounds of hope that they will see that their best interests lie in their immediate conversion into constitutional potentates deriving their authority from the will of the people. It is only with such States that an India entering into a new era of Freedom can federate to any advantage.

UNITED FRONT.

I will not encroach on your time any further. I have only to add that all our dreams of immediate Freedom will be idle fancies if we do not present a united front in the ensuing negotiations. Our domestic issues must be finally disposed of to prevent a repitition of the sorry spectacle of the first Round Table Conference in London.

Communal adjustments will admit of no further delay and we must not go to Chequer or Whitehall for the solution. The case for all parties has been stated ably, unequivocally and authoritatively by properly accredited representatives. Repeated restatement and revision of demands will not take us any nearer the goal.

We will be only going round and round the whole problem without ever finding a solution. Satisfaction with 'status quo' is ruled out by every community that claims to be patriotic. How then shall we proceed? Arbitration may ultimately prove to be the best way. Can we not find one man or more men, good and true, in whom Hindus and Muslims, Sikhs and Christians, Parsis and Jews and all other sections of the people who claim this country for their motherland, can place implicit trust for maturity of judgment and impartial outlook, state our different cases before them and agree to abide by their award?

LOCAL TRADITIONS.

Karachi has no ancient associations but as a modern city administered on progressive lines and a geographical position that entitles it to be the Gateway of India by sea and air, it is amongst the most important cities in the country and the first city of the future. Its harbour and its Clifton sands stretching over miles and its hot water springs at Magar Pir will provide enjoyable outings. Thatta in the district is one of India's most ancient towns that witnessed Alexandar's invasion and there are ruins of more ancient towns that will appeal to the antiquarian.

The Mohan-jo-daro which takes us many a century beyond what used to be known as the dive dawn of Indian history is only a night's journey from here. The picturesque town of Sukkur with the beautiful island tsmple of Sadha Bela lies the same way. A visit to the place is called for also by the Sukkur Barrage, round which centre the problems of modern Sind. Four hours from here stands Hyderabad, the old capital of the Mirs of Sind, and the modern centre of Sindhi culture. I extend to you a cordial invitation to stay with us and see more of the life of this province where twelve centuries of contact have created adjustments and understanding between Hindus and Moslems that amount almost to a new culture which I feel confident will endure and grow, inspite of the ugly reactions of recent times.

GANDHIJI REBUKES S. INDIANS.

KARACHI, Mar. 28.

Gandhiji administered a rebuke in his speech on the Pact to a section of members, especially from South India on their ignorance of Hindustani, the language of a part of proceedings. Gandhiji characterised it as a tyranny of the minority, which was peculiar to India. When some sort of test in Hindustani was set even to a British Tommy, he asked why any Indian should not devote the time needed for acquiring a working knowledge of the language. Gandhiji narrated the story of how an English Captain of the ship in which he was a passenger from Natal picked a decent knowledge of Urdu in fifteen days.

He finally suggested that those who did not understand the language would do well to consider if it would not be better for them not to stand as candidates for election as delegates for All-India Congress Committee.

3,226 DELEGATES PRESENT IN KARACHI.

KARACHI, Mar. 29.

Following is the number of delegates attending the Karachi Congress:—Ajmere 201; Bombay 23; Assam 30; Berar 190; Bengal 205; Behar 216; Central Provinces (Hindi) 91; Delhi 83; Gujarat 174; Karnatak 202; Kerala 62; Central Provinces (Marathi) 42; Tamil Nadu 186; Maharashtra 207; Punjab 340; Sind 67; United Provinces 546; Andhra 249; Utkal 35; North-West Frontier 30; total 3,226.—A. P. Special.

GANDHI DEFENDS DELHI PACT.

Gandhiji continuing his speech in support of the Delhi Pact in Subjects Committee on Saturday said that under partnership at will, the present relation of the master and subject, between Indians and British people, would be replaced by that of allies and friends. He also reminded the House that in any scheme of constitution they could not forget the Princes who were not willing to sever British connection at any cost. Further the Congress, though it should, could not speak for all India and they had to take into account other parties in Great Britain and India with whom they would have to argue out their case.

WILL NEVER BETRAY CONGRESS

Gandhiji, however, assured the House that their delegates would never betray their trust and would come back to India if they did not succeed in obtaining Purna Swaraj as set down in terms of the resolution. It was however, open to Congress to repudiate any decision that went beyond the mandate.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose speaking on behalf of the left-wingers said that though they looked at the truce terms as unsatisfactory. They felt that at the present juncture it would not serve the best interests of the country if they were to create division in the ranks of the Congress over this issue.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and two others opposed the resolution which, however was passed by an overwhelming majority.—A.P.

Subhas Withdraws Opposition For The United Front.

KARACHI, March 28.

Gandhiji said that the resolution contained a provision, enabling Congressmen to decline to participate in the Round Table Conference, if circumstances arose which necessitated that course, for instance, if Government did not carry out the terms of truce or otherwise broke it. Again it would be useless for the Congress to participate if a communal settlement was not reached.

CAN REPUDIATE DELEGATES

Gandhiji assured the opponents of the resolution that Congress as the parent body, could always repudiate any act of its delegates if they exceeded their powers. Finally he appealed to members not to press amendments of which several had given notice.

The effect of the appeal was instantaneous and all amendments were withdrawn quickly.

CAN'T CHANGE HEART

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose declared that a Government which did not condescent to commute a few death sentences despite the country-wide demand for the same would not readily part with power. His group therefore felt sure that the fight would have to be resumed by the Congress at no distant date. It was consequently advisable for Congressmen to be prepared for the fight ahead of them. Now, more than ever, it was necessary to present a united front to the bureaucracy and to make it clear that Congress stood united under the leadership of Gandhiji in the demand for complete independence.—A. P. Special.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S DEMAND

Rights Of Property And Equal Franchise.

Mrs. Nalinibai V. Dalvi, President, Stree Seva Samaj, Gamdevi, Bombay 7, has sent the following wire to the President, Indian National Congress, Karachi:

"Rights of franchise and property essential for ameliorating condition of Indian women. Chariot of 'Purna Swaraj', cannot move on one wheel. My Samaj strongly urges Congress recognition of franchise and property rights of Indian women."

INDIAN PRINCIPAL FOR ROYAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Recently an advertisement appeared in the "Times of India" inviting applications for the Principalship of the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. You must have also come across the reference made to it by Mr. R. R. Kale and others in the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council. He exposed in clear terms the policy underlying that advertisement and questioned if the Government meant that the principal's post could be filled only by an organic chemist with some industrial experience. The cry for Indianisation of the Services is being heard from house top; and yet the authorities concerned, inspite of all the promises given so far, are still importing outsiders

I am indeed surprised that the post should be advertised for in England at the present juncture when the Government is supposed to have shown a "change of heart" and is trying to Indianise the higher posts in the administration. Has not the retirement of Dr. Meldrum from the Institute offered a good opportunity for the Government to show its change of heart and its "bona-fides" with regard to Indianisation by just getting an Indian to fill the post? Does the Government think that the Indians are incapable of occupying such a responsible post? Is it not a fact that an Indian has conducted the Institute a number of times already during Dr. Meldrum's absence on leave, etc., and is at present conducting it with all its responsibility and dignity? If Indians could be found who could fill the post is it not the duty of the Government to restrict the post to Indians and Indians only instead of advertising for it, in the way it has done, in England.

My idea in writing this to you, Sir, is to bring to the notice of the public and the authorities concerned that they should take the hint and fill the post by an Indian and an Indian alone. I hope the Government will not lose this really fine opportunity to remove the doubts that may still be lurking in the minds of some of the Indians with regard to the "bona-fides" of the Government.—Yours, etc.,

AN INDIAN

THREATENED DUMPING OF JAPANESE RICE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The import of Australian wheat in India has undoubtedly ruined wheat growers in this country and before they could realise the same there is another danger ahead that is threatening them with complete ruin. It is the dumping of Japanese Rice into Indian Markets. The history of Japan's produce of rice is worth noticing. Before and after the war upto 1925 Japan used to import large quantity of Burma Rice annually. But since then things have changed. Japan instead of importing Burma rice is now thinking of exporting her own produce. In the year 1928 the Japanese Government re-exported their imported Burma rice to Bombay to the extent of 40,000 tons and sold them at a price lower than the then prevailing price to Burma rice in Bombay. Since that year Japan's import of Burma rice is practically nil. Instead of Japan's home production of rice has considerably increased so much so that the total exportable surplus that now lies with the Japanese Government is something like 6,00,000 tons leaving aside the crop for the year 1930-31 which is 25 per cent. higher than the last year. The Japanese Government is not idle but is all the while thinking of disposing off this huge surplus even at the rates lower than the present price for Burma rice and to find out a permanent market for her annual surplus. They have tried China, Java, Europe and elsewhere but with little success. Their only hope is India. The rice from Japan so far arrived in Bombay are about 3,000 tons, and it is said that a very big quantity is already on the way to Bombay. If once the Japanese Government succeeds in dumping the Indian Markets which they will on account of the cheapness of their produce Bombay's rice trade with Burma is doomed. Will the Rice Merchants' Association or the Indian Merchants' Chamber take steps to prevent the expected ruin before it is too late? Will the Government of India see that the history of Australian wheat is no more repeated with regard to rice?—Yours etc.,

ONE INTERESTED

CALCUTTA JOURNALISTS' MEETING

How To Give Communal News.

The first meeting of the Committee appointed at the General meeting of the Journalists on 15th March, 1931, was held at the Mohammadi Office on 20th March, 1931. Mr. J. C. Gupta was voted to the Chair and the following gentlemen were present:—

Mr. Akram Khan (Mohammadi) Sjt. Mr. Abdul Hakim (Hanafi); J. C. Gupta (Advance) J. N. Bhattacharji (Ananda Bazar Patrika); A. K. M. Shamsuddin (Sultan); Md. Kharul Anam Khan (Mohammadi); Sjt. Kishoree M. Banerjee (Industry) and Mrinal Kanti Bose.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

I. That the following principles in the publication of comments and news of communal character should be observed by papers:—

(a) Communal questions or political questions affecting communities as such should be discussed when necessary dispassionately and in a manner not to wound the feelings and susceptibilities of any community or any section of it.

(b) Offensive expressions regarding any community or a section of it should be scrupulously avoided.

COMMUNALISM CONDEMNED.

(c) Reference to the views of any community or any section of it when necessary, should be in respectful language, and differences, when expressed, should be free from harsh or uncharitable remarks and reflections but should have regard solely to the merits of the controversy.

(d) Violent crimes committed by members of either community should be equally condemned, and no partiality should be shown to the offenders for the reason of their being connected with this or that community.

(e) Comments on communal conflicts should not usually be made with the publication of the news but these should be deferred till fuller details or both the versions are available.

GUIDE TO JOURNALISTS.

In regard to the publication of news the following principles should be observed:—

(a) News relating to communal conflicts should, as far as possible, be free from communal colour as confined to the bare statement of facts.

(b) Special care should be taken when publishing news of communal conflicts that it is from a reliable source. More rumours should not be published.

(c) Reports of violent crimes should, as far as possible, be free from suggestion of connection with any community as such, and special care should be taken that local conflicts are not by the manner of publishing the news, given undue importance.

(d) Special care should be taken with regard to head lines of news which should not lend to the suggestion of condemnation of an entire community or any section of it.

(e) News of Hindu-Moslem conversions should never be published with any colouring or comments. It is advisable that Journalists should refrain from publishing news of conversions as far as possible.

NO MORE FAULT-FINDING.

II. That discussions on Hindu-Muslim questions should not be conducted in a spirit of fault-finding but always with a view to promote better relations between the communities.

III. That political questions affecting the communities should be discussed without passion or prejudice with the sole object of furthering nationalism and promoting a spirit of give and take for the welfare of the country as a whole.

IV. That copies of the proceedings of the meeting be sent to the editors of newspapers and periodicals, over the signature of the Chairman, requesting them to consider and give effect to the resolutions.

V. That breaches of the recommendations made in the resolutions be brought to the notice of the Committee by its members or other Journalists and that meeting of the Committee be called to consider such complaints and take suitable action.

PERIL TO INDIAN LIFE AND PROPERTY IN BURMA.

Sudden Burst Of Murder, Incendiarism And Loot Of Indians.

WIRE TO VICEROY TO PROTECT INDIAN SETTLERS.

RANGOON, Mar. 29.

The Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce has wired to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

"The Chamber has been receiving disquieting news of burning of huts, murderous attacks, in some cases proving fatal, and looting of Indian cultivators in Pegu Division and Toungoo District for about three weeks. Within the last two weeks the matter has become serious. The Chamber's member Mr. S. A. S. Tyabjee, ex-M.L.C. went to Toungoo District and part of Pegu Division to enquire into the serious allegations being made. He confirms reports of looting, incendiarism, and bloodshed on a large scale.

FLEEING TO INDIA.

Not less than 500 huts have been burnt, several persons murdered and hundreds of persons wounded. A large number of persons have been forced to leave for India, abandoning valuable property. Others, because of insecurity and danger to person, are unable to look after their valuables. A large acreage of tobacco, chillies and water melon cultivation have been destroyed, others being looted in broad daylight. Many agriculturists are faced with ruin. Owing to panic and insecurity they have been forced to sell their cattle at prices next to nothing.

WHAT IS THE MYSTERY?

No reason for this unprovoked molestation of peaceful Indian citizens can be found. Many of them have been working in the same areas for long periods and have been on the best of terms with the indigenous population. This molestation has come upon them, and the Indian community in general, as an entire surprise. The Government of Burma, till now, gave no news of these disturbances to the public but it was only after Mr. Tyabjee's return on Friday that a short and unsatisfactory communique appeared last evening, though the trouble has been in existence for over three weeks.

NO EFFECTIVE STEPS FOR PROTECTION.

No effective steps whatsoever appear to have been taken in the affected areas to suppress lawlessness or protect Indian settlers. The Chamber earnestly requests His Excellency the Viceroy to make immediate enquiries and take effective measures for the safety of Indian life and property."—A. P.

NAUJAWANS CONDEMN GANDHI-IRWIN PACT.

(Continued from page 1.)

handful of youths who were making noise.

WORKERS' PARTY IN CONGRESS.

"Red Flag" Meeting Supports Subash Bose.

The presidental address of Babu Subhas Chandra Bose to the Navjuwan Bharat Sabha Conference at Karachi was the subject of discussion at a well-attended Workers' meeting held on Saturday under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar (Red Flag) Union at the Nagu Sayaji Wadi.

A resolution was passed approving in general terms the speech of Mr. Bose and emphasising the necessity of forming a political party of the workers and peasants as the only means of achieving complete National Independence.

Moving the resolution Mr. Gaikward said that the workers and peasants were the revolutionary classes in India and unless a party which would unequivocally stand for their class interests was formed the struggle for national independence could not be brought to a successful issue.

In supporting the resolution Mr. V. H. Joshi made a vigorous plea for an alliance of the workers and peasants with the youths and the Congress rank and file.

Mrs Dange exhorted the meeting to form such a party but warned the workers against false leaders who shaped their programmes according to the directions received from abroad.

The meeting decided to send the following telegram to Babu Subash Bose:—

"Workers mass meeting under auspices of Girni Kamgar Union support formation of political party of Workers and Peasants as only means of achieving freedom."

PLEA FOR WORKERS AND PEASANTS PARTY.

A mass meeting of the workers was held on Sunday at Fergusson Road under the auspices of the Girni Kamkar (Lal Bavta) Union when the following resolution was unanimously passed. "This meeting of workers held under the auspices of the G. K. U. lends its hearty support to the idea of forming a separate Political Party of the Workers and Peasants as the only means of achieving Independence, put forward by Babu Subbash Bose in his presidential speech before the Nawajuvan Bharat Sabha Conference at Karachi, and emphasises the necessity of the early formation of such a Party. DOWN WITH MONIED CLASS.

In his opening remarks Mr. Gaikwad the president of the meeting said that it was impossible to effect the slightest improvement in the condition of the Indian masses during the continuance of the British rule and therefore it was incumbent upon them to fight for complete national independence under the leadership of a political party of the Working-class. He made it clear that Independence that they wanted was the independence for the masses in which the political power would rest with the Workers and the Peasants and would not be in the hands of a small monied class.

Mr. V. H. Joshi in his speech explained how the activities of the Trade Unions and other bodies would be carried on in the most effective manner if they were regulated by the political party of the Workers and Peasants and called upon the audience to see to it that such a party was immediately formed. He said that if such a party were there, the Congress would not then dare to ignore the real interests of the Workers and Peasants. Messrs. Tawde and Patwaskar and Mrs. Dange also spoke supporting the resolution.

Naujawan Bharat Sabha's Invitation.

A meeting of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha was held in Girgaum on Friday night to select two office bearers to the Karachi Session of the All-India Navjiwan Bharat Sabha to invite the Congression at Bombay and Sjts. Abdul Majid Hakim, and Ratan Tilal, were asked to sail for Karachi for the purpose.

In moving the resolution the Chairman said Gandhiji had said while signing the Truce that all political prisoners would be released. It was proved by the action of the Government that the Truce has not been kept.

Another resolution was passed protesting against the detention of Sjt. H. D. Raja, Comrade Alli Bahadur and others who were still rotting in jails.

The President in winding up the meeting thanked the workers. He added that the time had come when they should unite together for the common cause of their Mother India's freedom. "Let us unite all suffering for the cause, remaining strictly non-violent in all respects."

FORETELLING MACHINE—PLANCHETTE.

This curious Planchette was invented in 1867, and is shaped like a heart with an electrified compound having full spiritual and mesmeric powers, fixed in the centre. Two persons lay their hands upon it, one of them asks a question, the wheels move, and the response is recorded on the sheet of paper spread underneath. Scientists from America are drawn into controversies concerning it.

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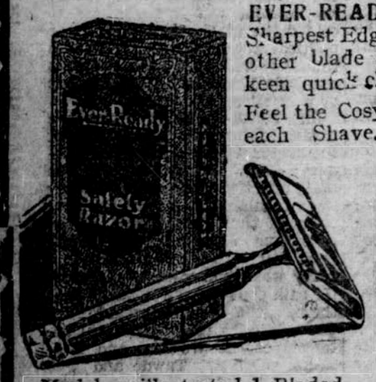

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SCOTLAND BEATS ENGLAND.

RUGBY, March 28.

The result of International Association Football match between England and Scotland at Glasgow:—

SCOTLAND	2
ENGLAND	Nil.

—B. O. W.

Calcutta.—Burkat Ali, an armed constable going duty in Kyd Street, absconded and joined some friends at Howrah. He was arrested on Monday night at Shibpur while in possession of unlicensed loaded revolver and five extra cartridges. So far two of his associates have been arrested at Bataitala.—A.P.

WORLD BOYCOTT OF RUSSIAN GOODS

International Move Discosed.

London (By Mail).

A remarkable statement was made to-day by Mr. S. G. Bron, the Soviet trade representative in this country, when speaking at a meeting held by the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, Irving Hall, Bush House. He said that the International Chamber of Commerce has addressed the following three questions to the National Committee affiliated with it in each country:—

1. Are you willing to supply detailed information concerning your imports from Russia?

2. Would your country agree to concerted international restriction of credit granted to Russia?

3. Are you willing to discuss in contact with other countries a joint international prohibition of imports from Russia?

Mr. Bron read this from a document which appeared to be a copy of a circular sent out by a chamber of commerce in this country, whose name was not announced by him, inviting the opinions of its members upon these points.

At to-day's meeting Mr. Bron and other officials of the Russian Trade Organisation made elaborately documented replies to the attacks that had been made upon Russian trade methods—relating to the dumping of wheat, the conditions of the timber industry, and so on.

Mr. H. E. Metcalf presided, and said that the U.S.S.R. was the largest potential buyer of light and heavy engineering, and many other products which this country could supply. One of the chief difficulties they had to contend with in selling their goods to Russia was the campaign against Anglo-Soviet trade which was going on actively throughout the country.

NO SLAVE LABOUR.

Mr. Bron, who has just returned from Moscow, replied to the accusation of dumping. The present state of the market had resulted in a general lowering of prices which had affected all importers into Great Britain, and in most cases the initiators in this reduction were the competitors of Russia. Another accusation was that timber was being prepared by the slave labour of prisoners. There was no slave labour employed in the Soviet Union. Timber was prepared by workers who were hired on a collective agreement between the trade union and the Timber Trust who were paid from 1 1/2 to 3 rubles a day. Nine-tenths of the workers were peasants who had been engaged in this work during the winter all their lives, and about one-tenth were professional timber workers. It was not really a question of dumping or a threat to the industry of the United Kingdom, but of a venomous political campaign against Russian imports and the reconstruction work in Russia. "When I left Moscow," he said, "they were preparing the next Five-year Plan to carry on the development beyond the scheme started two and a half years ago. We believe that our industrial development will result in a substantial rise in the general standard of living and an increase in the demand for every kind of product, and therefore the importance of Russia as a customer of foreign countries will increase from year to year. The idea that the first Five-year Plan is a danger to the economic development and stability of the rest of the world is due to exaggerated fears and a nightmare philosophy."

Mr. Bron said that he was surprised when in Moscow to find how many representatives of English firms were there negotiating and concluding contracts. He mentioned that an important contract of over £1,000,000 was on the point of being concluded with the Association of British Machine Tool-Manufacturers.

TEXTILE IMPORTS.

Mr. Y. D. Yanson, chairman of Arcos, said protests had been made against the importation of textile goods from Russia, but these only amounted to £20,000, and were handicraft work and sold as special objects of art. This factor was ignored in the talk about dumping.

Mr. Zhernakov, in the course of a detailed account of the wheat situation, argued that Russia was now only attempting to reach the same place in the grain trade that she held in pre-war times. Canada, the Argentine, the United States, Australia, and Russia all suffering from the low price, and were all competing with each other, but only Russia was accused of dumping.

Mr. G. M. Gorki, chairman of the Russian Wood Agency, dealt with the alleged dumping of timber, and said that Russian wood has always occupied an important place in the British timber market, and the export was still considerably less than before the war.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION REPORT

—:o:—

Progress In 1929-30

ACTIVITIES OF CATTLE THIEVES

The financial results of the working of the Forest Department for the year 1929-30 were very satisfactory. The total revenue amounted to Rs. 79,73,000 as against Rs. 73,77,000 in the preceding year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 5,96,000 over the figure of the previous year and of Rs. 5,29,000 over the average of the preceding five years. The increase occurred in all Circles excepting the Sind Circle and is attributed to the better prices realized for timber consequent on an improvement in the timber market. The total expenditure for the year increased from Rs. 42,70,000 in the year 1928-29 to Rs. 43,10,000 in the year under report, the increased timber deliveries and greater maintenance charges for the Alnavar-Dandeli Railway being mainly responsible for the increase.

The total number of offences increased from 21,124 in the year 1928-29 and 20,656 the average of the last three years to 21,530 in the year under report, the increase being particularly marked in the class of offences connected with unauthorized fellings. There was also an increase both in the number of fires and the acreage burnt in the Northern Circle, the former having increased from 711 in 1928 to 903 in 1929-30 and the latter from 39 square miles to 139 square miles. One of the chief causes which lead to forest fires is the existence of "Cattle thieves" who, in order to make their way smooth, set the forest on fire. In order to check the movements of these cattle thieves an inforest settlement in the Panch Mahals has been started. A proposal to close burnt areas to grazing for one year in villages where forest protection is bad is also being considered.

Forests are an important factor in the agricultural life of the Province. In addition to being a conservancy and semi-commercial department of Government, the Forest Department makes concessions and free grants of fuel, timber, and other forest produce to many people who without them would be in distress. During the year under report, the value of the concessions made of major and minor produce amounted to Rs. 11,57,000 as against Rs. 10,75,000 in the previous year. In view of the devastation caused by the abnormal floods of the year large quantities of material were also granted free in Sind to poor villagers for repairs to their damaged houses and the construction of new ones. The value of maby purchasers was Rs. 36,57,000 and Rs. 12,28,000 respectively, as against Rs. 30,38,000 and Rs. 11,71,000 in the preceding year.

The steady progress in sawmilling activities observed during the past two years was maintained, resulting in still further reduction in cost of conversion.

In pursuance of the recommendations made by the Lee Commission Government have with effect from 1st October 1929 reconstituted the forest services on a Provincial basis, the Bombay Forest Service Class I taking the place of the old Imperial Forest Service and Class II representing the old Provincial Forest Service. This reorganisation does not affect the position and prospects of the existing members of the Imperial Forest Service.

BRITISH SCHEME FOR RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION

—:o:—

RUGBY, March 28.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Transport, in speech last night announced that the Ministry of Transport had received a report from the Committee which had been studying the question of the electrification of railways.

Its publication would be a matter for the consideration of the Government, but he could say that it raised very important issues of transport policy and he thought its Chairman, Lord Weir and his colleague should be congratulated on their work.—B. O. W.

Calcutta.—The sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment upon Mr. Brojendranath Gupta, editor of "Advance" on charge of sedition has been set aside by the High Court in view of the Irwin-Gandhi agreement.—A.P.

Shillong.—The Assam Legislative Council has been prorogued.—A.P.

Victims of

Asthma & Bronchitis

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Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Naginlal Maganlal Jaichand, Manilal Maganlal Jaichand and Nanalal Maganlal Jaichand traded as Manilal Maganlal and Bros. (Insolvents), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 30th March, 1931, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY, the right, title and interest of the said insolvents in the Pressing Factory and the properties described below subject to the rights of Mr. Vardhman Raghavji under the Deed dated 25-7-1924 executed by Naginlal Maganlal and others in favour of the said Vardhman Raghavji and subject to all encumbrances thereon.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

All those pieces of land together with the press house, bungalow, office, godown, machine shed and other structures, Pressing Factory, Engine Boiler and other articles relating to the said Factory situate at Mandal, Sub-District Viramgaum, District Ahmedabad, bearing the following particulars:—

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, March 28.

	To-day's Closing.
May	10.80
July	11.03
October	11.33
December	11.49
January	11.58

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, March 28.

May	10.79
July	11.03
Middling Spot	10.54

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, March 28.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 6,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain 2,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent 5,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, March 28.

	Opening	Closing.
March		5.74
April		5.76
May	5.76	5.79
June		5.83
July	5.85	5.88
August		5.92
September		5.95
October	5.95	5.99
November		6.03
December		6.07
January	6.05	6.11
February		6.15
March		6.19
Middling Spot		5.88

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, March 28.
Estimated Spot Sales per cent. 4,000 bales.
Sales for Export 200 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton Nil

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 28.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple	4.48
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.68
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	4.88
Oomra, Good	3.88
Oomra, Fully Good	4.08
Oomra, Fine	4.28
Bengal, Good	3.68
Bengal, Fully Good	3.83
Bengal, Fine	3.98
Scinde, Fully Good	3.83
Scinde, Fine	3.98
Scinde, Superfine	4.13

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 28.

March	9.05
May	8.95
July	9.05
September	9.16
October	9.23
November	9.23
January	9.37
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	9.60

Bachraom (U.P.).—Captain Richards won the Kadir Cup on Manifest Captain Scott Cockburn was runner up on Prawn.—A.P.

Peshawar.—Mohd. Umar Khan, who has been appointed first Afghan Trade Agent in London arrived here on Wednesday from Kabul "en route" to Bombay.

Calcutta.—As a mark of protest against the Lahore executions the meeting of the Calcutta Corporation on Wednesday was adjourned.

SAFEGUARDING OF SHIPPING INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 4)

minish the existing powers. It was intended to be purely a Consolidation Act. I gather from what Mr. Brodeur has said that in his view some of the clauses have repealed certain provisions of Acts affecting the Dominion of Canada before, which gave them greater powers than the Consolidation Act of 1894 gives them. If a mistake of that kind has occured I think Mr. Brodeur was not in the room when I began my speech—I repeat that we should be glad in such cases as that that steps should be taken definitely to validate certain Canadian laws affecting Canadian shipping and the Canadian coasting trade, the validity of which is in doubt. I should be very glad to meet him in respect of that matter. I think Sir Wilfred will allow me to say that the Act of 1894 was intended—at all events so I am advised—as a purely Consolidating Act, neither giving nor taking away. Obviously it repeals certain Acts, and perhaps my legal adviser may have an opportunity of looking into it in view of what Mr. Brodeur has said, and the same applies to New Zealand."

(To Be Continued.)

BEAVERBROOK SHAKE HANDS WITH TORIES.

—:o:—

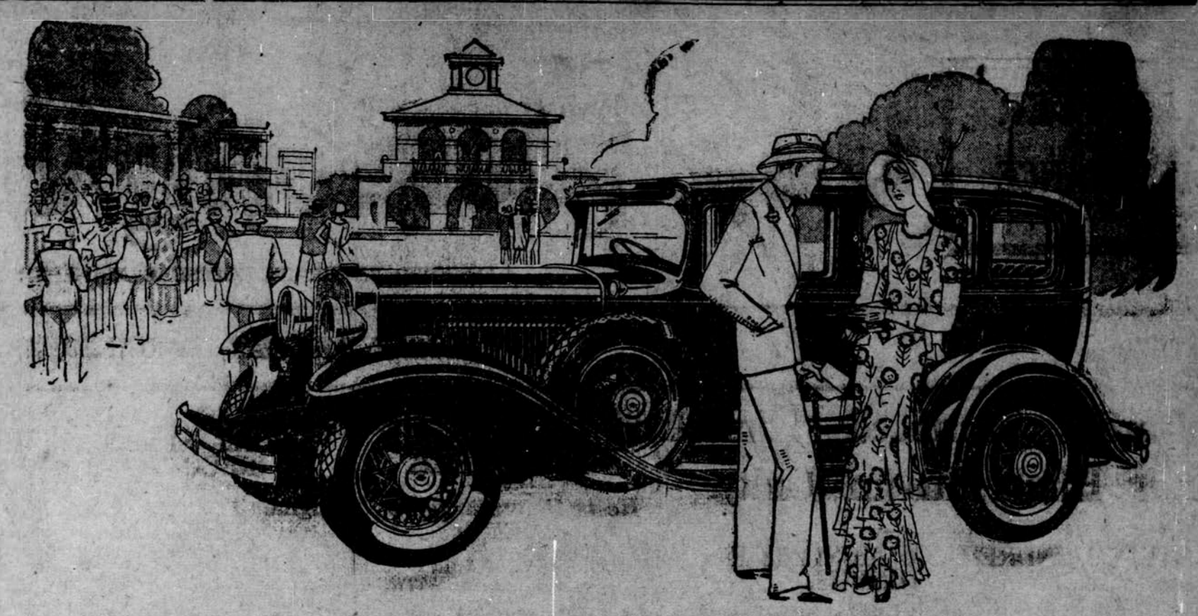
Empire Trade Agreement Reached.

LONDON, March 29.

It is confidently stated in well-informed quarters that a full settlement of internal differences in the Conservative Party which were strikingly manifested at St. George's by-election is about to be achieved.

It is understood that a few days after the election pourparlers were opened between the Conservative Central Office and Lord Beaverbrook and according to the "Observer", an agreement has now been reached regarding the measures required to secure the utmost extension of Empire trade and development of home agriculture.

Following the Re-statement of Lord Beaverbrook's views regarding quotas, anti-dumping prohibitions and direct duties on foreign foodstuffs, it is understood that the Conservative Central Office has intimated that Lord Beaverbrook's attitude formulates accurately the essential ideas of Mr. Baldwin and his colleagues.—Reuter.



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JUPITER AND INSURANCE go hand in hand J1

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1931.

JUPITER GENERAL is doing all classes of INSURANCE Business. J2

Vidyarthi Sacrificed Himself For Hindu-Muslim Unity.

HE SAVES HUNDREDS OF MUSLIMS FROM INFURIATED HINDUS.

But Blind And Angry Mob Kills Him And Throws His Body Into Burning House

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Mar. 28.

In continuation of my yesterday's communication, I have ascertained the following facts. Sjt. Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi was killed on the 25th half-an-hour before sunset, in a thickly populated Mohammedan quarters, where he had, like the day preceding, gone alone and unprotected to rescue isolated persons, render relief to the wounded and pacify the infuriated mob, and where for the first time in his life, his persuasive charm and characteristic earnestness had failed to convert and conquer prejudice and anger by love tact and sacrifice.

POLICE HELPING LITTLE.

The details are in brief: Owing to his sad experiences of the 24th he had come to the conclusion that the Police was rendering little help and was almost totally partial or indifferent, quite the contrary to what he had observed in Hindu-Muslim riots three years before. Having thus recalled his experiences of that year and having seen this changed attitude on the part of the authorities, he was in a fix as to how to combat the present alarming situation which was assuming serious dimensions.

RISKING LIFE.

But a knowledge of this reality could not deter him from the call of duty and with unflinching faith in God and undaunted courage he decided to leave for disturbed areas, howsoever risky it might have been. Following Mahatma Gandhi's cult of sacrifice and love he thought it incumbent to save Muslim victims first. He, however, left his house bareheaded at 9 a.m. and hastened to Bengali Mohalla, where he saved the lives of about 140 Mohammadans, including women and children. By rescuing them from burning roofs or blockaded enclosures it was difficult even for him to prevail upon angry Hindus bent upon retaliatory measures.

HIS HEROISM.

But Mr. Vidyarthi's appeals and arguments did have the desired effect and he soon found himself in the possession of wounded Muslims, whose wounds he worthwith started dressing and some of whom he lifted in his own arms and carried to places of safety. H thrice visited this place, before he could remove all to safe quarters. While doing so, he met with a warning and severe opposition, which he totally ignored and continued his humanitarian mission.

MUSLIM APPEALS.

He lost his slippers and got hurt in the toe of his left foot. And yet he did not waste even five minutes to attend to his person, because he was persistently approached by afflicted Muslims to bring to them some of their locked up relatives. He had to forego his meals and he kept his promise to the afflicted. He played a similar part at Patkarpur and then went to Etawabazar and was provided with a lorry, in which a Mohammadan Deputy Collector and two constables sat with him to help him in his mission. At irregular intervals, on seeing the wounded, he was seen embracing them bursting into tears and washing their blood with his own dhoti and ultimately taking them to the public hospital if necessary.

MORE RESCUE WORK.

By 3 o'clock clock he reached the centre of the Meston Road from where wanted to proceed to Misribazar, Machhlibazar and Choubegola street. He was accompanied by three Muslim volunteers, but no police escort. The Deputy Collector had by this time deserted him and no police official accompanied him. Mr. Vidyarthi took no uncharitable view of this. His feet did not falter and he did not hesitate. He struggled single-handed and went unprotected to Nai Chowk, Choubegola and then to Naisarak where there were three strong batches of Muslims shouting war slogans at the sight of their victims. Here he rescued several families likewise and sent them away under proper escort. Congress volunteers who had followed him after his flat refusal to listen to the advice of Hindus not to stir out.

HOW HE WAS KILLED.

Two of the Muslim volunteers had also left him by now, and the one who remained with him tried to persuade his fellow religionists not to kill a noble soul like him, who had just saved hundreds of Muslims from the jaws of death. But reason could not prevail there, and he had to pay the price of his cult of non-violence by offering his person to be stabbed. If they so chose, notwithstanding a few voices to the contrary. Shouts were raised and he was done to death and is reported to have been thrown into a house on fire. Both the volunteers had by this time returned from their post of duty and, in endeavouring to protect him from receiving blows, were seriously wounded, one having succumbed to injuries within an hour of his removal from there, the third Mahomedan volunteer who had accompanied Mr. Vidyarthi from Patkapur was also wounded in trying to save Mr. Vidyathi.

BODY NOT TRACED.

Efforts were made to recover his body by Pt. Kanna and Mr. Srinarain of Etawabazar, but in vain. On the contrary, the news were suppressed. When, however, he was reported to have received fatal injuries, inquiries poured in from all quarters and people began to get anxious and some of his friends made a vigorous, but vain search. No trace was found and the people of other Mohallas were kept in the dark as to the whereabouts of Mr. Vidyarthi even on the morning of the 28th.

"STAB INTO DEATH."

Mr. Vidyarthi's last companion reports that he bowed his head before the ferocious mob, saying like a true Satyagrahi peace-maker that if his blood could effect unity and quench their thirst, they were most welcome to stab him to death. He thus willingly and deliberately sacrificed his very life for a cause which he upheld and advocated through press, platform and practical example. Several times on the same day, he had asked Hindus to take his life before attempting the lives of the Muslims of his ward. He was also heard reiterating his faith in God and seen plunging headlong into apparent danger because he was actuated by the noblest of missions, viz. Hindu-Muslim unity which was his life-work.

He leaves behind him his widow, widowed mother, older brother and six children all in teens and thousands of personal friends.

NO NEWS OF MISSING AIR SHIP

—:o:—

Did She Fall Into Sea?

LONDON, Mar. 28.

Melbourne.—Despite the efforts of a score of rescue aeroplanes and thousands of searchers, there is still no sign of the missing airliner of National Airways. The opinion is now expressed that it is possible she fell into sea in Port Philip Bay.—Reuter.

CAWNPORE SITUATION IMPROVES.

—:o:—

Toll Of Casulties.

ALLAHABAD, March 29.

News received here shows that the situation in Cawnpore has further improved. No further outbreaks have occurred but more arrests have been made raising the total to 300. The estimated number of deaths is 200. Relief measures are being taken. The Governor and the Home Member paid a visit to Cawnpore.

An unconfirmed report states that rioting has broken out in a village in Unao district, one mile north of Cawnpore.

In Allahabad, as a precautionary measure, a notification under Section 144 has been issued prohibiting the carrying of lathis and firearms in the city. A similar order has been promulgated at Fatehpur.—A. P.

MEMORIAL TO G. S. VIDYARTHI.

—:o:—

Committee To Meet Muslims In Delhi.

KARACHI, March 29.

The Working Committee met this morning when besides the members Pandit Malaviya, Maulvi Kifayatulla were also present. The Committee it is understood considered the question of the appointment of a Committee to Parties Moslem Conference and meet the sub-Committee of All-selected Sjts. Gandhi, Malaviya, Patel, Jamanalal Nehru, Bajaj to the Committee to meet the Conference at Delhi on April 4.

MEMORIAL TO VIDYARTHI

United Provinces delegates met last evening with Sjt. Shivprasad Gupta in the Chair when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Pandit Sunderlal, Sjts. Tassaduq Sherwani, Sri Prakasa, paid tributes to memory of Ganeshankar Vidyarthi. A Committee was appointed consisting of Sjts. Shivprasad Gupta, Jawaharlal Nehru, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, T. A. K. Sherwani, Sunderlal, Purshottamdas Tandon, with Sri Prakasa as Secretary to consider ways and means for a suitable memorial.

One of most spectacular events in the Congress week came off this morning when Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel performed the flag salutation ceremony on Azad Maidan in the centre of the Congress Camp. A huge concourse of citizens participated, including all volunteers in camp and Frontier Red Shirts headed by Sjt. Gaffurkhan.—A.P. Special.

BRIAND THREATENS AUSTRO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

—:o:—

He Is Determined To Foist It

SABRE-RATTLING IN FRENCH SENATE.

LONDON, Mar. 29.

Paris.—Grave view on Austro-German Agreement were voiced in the Senate in course of a debate on Foreign Affairs estimate. M. Briand declared that the announcement of agreement had given disagreeable shock. The agreement was grave, but the but the procedure was graver, for the methods employed lay outside policy of co-operation which he was suggesting.

SWORD-RATTLING.

Several other Senators expressed the opinion that Britain's hesitancy with regard to the Agreement was comparable to her hesitation in 1914 which cost a cruel price. The agreement was worst menace to peace since 1918. It was imbued with the spirit shown by Germany in 1913 and the form of its publication was imbued with the spirit of Ex-Kaiser.

M. Briand replying pointed out that nothing definite had hapened. There had only been protocols and conversations, preliminary to conversations, but if he remained in office, he was determined to see to it that Austria and Germany did not persevere in their intention to violate their foreign engagements.—Reuter.

WORLD'S MOTOR-BOAT SPEED RECORD

—:o:—

Engine Troubles Cause Kaye Don's Failure

LONDON, Mar. 29.

Buenos Aires.—Engine trouble has frustrated, the attempt of Kaye Don to beat the world's motor-boat speed record in "Miss England Second.". He hopes to make an attempt again on Tuesday.

Owing to the failure of this water circulation system, pipes were overheated, causing aluminium bearings to melt and it appeared for a moment that the boat would catch fire.

Aluminium bearings will be replaced with steel ones for the next attempt. Kaye Don attributes the trouble to the fact that water in Parana River is twenty degrees warmer than in the Irish Lake where he had made preliminary trials.—Reuter.

GREAT ADDITION TO WORLDS GOLD SUPPLY.

—:o:—

New Reef In Transvaal.

LONDON, Mar. 28.

Johannesburg.—The possibility of a great accession to world's gold supply is foreshadowed by a report that a missing main reef is thought to have been struck fifteen miles from Krugersdorp. Intense interest is evinced in that regard and 420 claims have already been pegged out. Important developments are momentarily anticipated.—Reuter.

Both Must Perish If Each Lived Apart From The Other

LEADERS' JOINT APPEAL TO WARRING COMMUNALISTS

KARACHI, March. 29.

Fourteen members of the Congress Working Committee along with Sjt. Malaviya, Ansari, Mrs. Naidu, Sherwani, Kifayatullah, Sardar Mangalsingh, Abdul Wali of Lucknow and Abbas Tyabji have issued the following manifesto to the nation. "We the undersigned deeply deplore the terrible tragedy of Cawnpore, resulting in the death of Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi, one of noblest of workers who was trying to rescue those who were in danger. All accounts go to show that this true servant of nation was a true Nationalist, free from any communal taint and respected equally by both parties.

We ask all lovers of peace to work in their respective areas, so as to remove every cause of distrust or suspicion and seek occasions for both communities to meet together and promote common good.

MORE POINTS OF CONTRAST.

We are convinced that there are more points of contact and common interest between us, and infinitely less of differences, economic life, which is impossible to be in isalation.

Common birth makes us interdependent in daily life. It is easy enough to see that both must perish if each lived its daily life, apart from the other.

INDIA'S ENEMY.

He, therefore, who parts the two and sets one community against the other is the enemy of his own and must be regarded as such. At this juncture we cannot lay too much stress upon the necessity of not magnifying every petty quarrel into a communal grievance and using it as a signal for a strife.

On such occasions, the Hindu should make it a point of honour to run to the rescue of his Moslem brother and a Musalman in similar circumstances to his Hindu brother and thus by mutual help lay the foundation for true "Unity."

UNTOUCHABILITY MUST BE ABOLISHED

—:o:—

Indian Industries Should Be Protected

The following are the concluding paragraphs of the Congress President's speech touching on untouchability etc:—

LOWER THAN SUPPRESSED CLASSES.

In relation to the British we have hitherto occupied a position in some respects lower even than the suppressed classes. Protection of Indian industries and enterprise to the exclusion of British or foreign, is a condition of our national existence even under a state of partnership. Protection within even the British Commonwealth is no new-fangled notion. It is in vogue in the Dominions to the extent necessary for their growth.

Just as boycott of foreign cloth is an economic necessity for the sake of the starving millions, boycott of intoxicating drink and drugs is a necessity for the moral welfare of the nation. The idea of total Prohibition was born before its political effect was thought of. The Congress conceived it as a measure of self-purification. Even if the Government earmarked the revenue from this traffic for purely Prohibition purposes, our picketing of these shops would continue, no doubt subject to the same severe restrictions as in the case of foreign cloth. I invite the Government during the transition stage to anticipate the verdict of the national legislature and not merely tolerate picketing of the two things, foreign cloth and drink and drugs, but make, if they will, common cause with the nation. But whether they will or no, we cannot rest still so long as there is a yard of foreign cloth entering the country or a single liquorshop corrupting our misguided countrymen.

SALT RAID MUST STOP.

One word regarding salt. The salt raids must stop. Defiance of salt laws for the sake of civil disobedience must stop. But the poor, living in the neighbourhood of the salt areas are free to make and sell salt within that neighbourhood. The Salt Tax is not gone, it is true. In view of the likelihood of the Congress participating in the Conference we may not press for the immediate repeal of the tax which is bound to come very soon. But the poorest on whose behalf the campaign was undertaken are now virtually free from the tax. I hope that no traders will seek to take an undue advantage of the relaxation.

The foregoing perhaps shows you now uninterested I am in many things that interest the intelligentsia. I am not interested in loaves and fishes, or legislative honours. The peasantry do not understand them, they are little affected by them. I believe that Gandhiji's eleven points mean the substance of Swaraj. That which does not satisfy them is not Swaraj. Whilst I would respect the rights of landlords, rajas, maharajas and others to the extent that they do not hurt the sweating millions, my interest lies in helping the downtrodden to rise from their state and be on a level with the tallest in the land. Thank God the gospel of Truth and Non-Violence has given these an inkling of their dignity and the power they possess. Much still remains to be done. But let us make up our minds that we exist for them, not they for us. Let us shed our pretty rivalries and jealousies, religious feuds and let everyone realise that the Congress represents and exists for the toiling millions and it will become an irresistible power working not for greed or power but for the sake of common humanity.

ON UNTOUCHABILITY.

There is one part of the constructive programme which I have not dealt with already: that is the all important work of removing untouchability. It is no use tinkering with the problem. The recent heroic struggle on the part of the nation would have been more glorious if Hindus had purged Hinduism of this evil. But heroism or glory apart, no Swaraj would be worth having without this supreme act of self-purification; and even if Swaraj is won whilst this stain continues to blacken Hinduism it would be as insecure as a Swaraj without a complete boycott of foreign cloth.

In conclusion I may not forget our brethren overseas. Their lot in South Africa, in East Africa and in the other parts of the world is still hanging in the balance. Deenabandhu Andrews is happily in South Africa helping our countrymen. Pandit Hridaya Nath Kunzru has specialised in the Indian question in East Africa. The only consolation the Congress can give is to assure them of its sympathy. They know that their lot must automatically improve to the extent that we approach our goal. In your name I would appeal to the Governments concerned to treat with consideration the members of a nation which is bound at a very early date to enter upon her heritage and which means ill to no nation on earth. We ask them to extend to our nationals the same treatment they would have us, when we are free, to extend to theirs. This is surely not asking too much.

I invite you to conduct your proceedings, over which you have asked me to preside, in a manner befitting the grave occasion at which we have met. Differences of opinion are bound to exist; but I trust that every one here will co-operate to make our deliberations dignified and conducive to the attainment of our goal.

BANDE MATARAM.

Delhi Legislators Refuse To Support New Taxation

RESULT OF JOINT SESSION BETWEEN TWO HOUSES.

NEW DELHI, March 28.

A communique says:—

A meeting was held this morning between His Excellency Viceroy and leading representatives of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State. Representatives of the Government including the Finance Member were also present.

At this meeting the general position in regard to the Finance Bill was fully discussed in order to find some basis for dealing with the Government's proposals for taxation which will command agreement of the main political parties without sacrificing the essential requirements of Government.

NIGGARDLY OFFER

With this end in view, an offer was made on behalf of the Government that the income-tax proposals, as contained in their recommended amendment, which already represented a substantial modification of the proposal originally included in the Finance Bill, should be modified to an extent calculated to reduce the yield by a further fifty lakhs.

This offer was made on the understanding that the general financial situation would be carefully reviewed at the Simla Session and that if it should then be apparent on the estimates of Government that the budgetary position required it, Government would come before the Legislature with such fresh proposals for taxation as might be necessary.

In suggesting this arrangement Government were prepared to take into account the fact that when their original Budget estimates were framed the Civil Disobedience Movement was in force and while they found themselves unable to assent to full reductions approved by the Assembly, they felt justified in making some allowance for the effects of any improvement in business conditions which may, they hope, result from the recent political settlement.

Government however felt themselves able to take this action only if, as a result of the agreement, they could count upon the unofficial parties in the Legislature to accept a share of the responsibility and to assist Government in providing further funds should those be required.

GOVT. "RETRENCHMENT"

At the same time they were prepared that every method of further retrenchment should be rigorously pursued and that possibilities in this direction should be taken into account in the review of the financial situation to be undertaken at the Simla Session.

After a careful consideration of the Government's proposals, the Nationalist and Independent parties felt themselves unable to commit themselves, in anticipation, to any responsibility for an uncertain obligation as regards supporting new taxation.—A. P.

TRAVANCORE NEWS

—:o:—

Y. M. C. A. Exhibition.

(From A Correspondent.)

TRAVANCORE, March 23.

A memorial has been submitted to the Government of Travancore, signed by the members of the Sree Moolum Popular Assembly, praying that admission to the military department of the State be to members of all castes.

Y. M. C. A. Exhibition:—The annual Agricultural Exhibition usually held with remarkable success, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. is arranged to be held at Marthandam on April 15th and 16th Mr. V. S. Subramanya Iyer, Dewan of Travancore, will it is expected, open the Exhibition. Different species of cows, hens and bees are generally exhibited on such occasions.

Agricultural Loan:—The Travancore Government have decided that in the matter of granting loans for improvement of agriculture in the State, no single applicant should be granted a loan for more than Rs. 200.

Bishop Dr. Gore:—Dr. Gore, retired Bishop of Oxford who was staying at Kottayam as the guest of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Moore the Anglican Bishop, has left for Madras.

Patriarch of Antioch:—His Holiness the Patriarch of Antioch has arrived at Alwaye from Madras last Saturday.

Registry of Land:—It is widely rumoured that an European Planting Company has applied to the Government for the registry in its name of about ten thousand acres of waste land, lying on both sides of the newly constructed Neriamangalam-Pallivasal Road.

State Guest:—Dr. Victor Haser, International Health Director of the Rockfeller Foundation (who was staying at Trivandrum as a State guest) has left for Ceylon.

HEAVY OIL BUSES ON TRIAL IN LONDON

RUGBY, March 28.

It is stated that there are now 100 vehicles designed and constructed by the Associated Equipment Company of Southhall to run on heavy oil instead of petrol which are doing duty on road.

Twelve experimental omnibuses of this type have been supplied to London General Omnibus Company and are operating both on country routes and under heavy traffic conditions.

Three months trial will be given before the company can decide whether heavy oil compression ignition engine is yet sufficiently refined and reliable to be employed throughout the service.

Heavy oil engines are economical and immune from fire risk. Their adoption would bring reduction in costs of transport.—B. O. W.

KING AND QUEEN GO TO WINDSOR FOR EASTER.

—:o:—

RUGBY, March 28.

King and Queen will go to Windsor on Thursday where family party at Castle for Easter will probably include Duke and Dutches of York and their children and Princes Mary and Earl of Harewood and their sons.—B.O.W.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI; Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Ltd. by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

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"HEAVY INDICTMENT OF SOULLESS SYSTEM"

"Our Struggle Is A World Struggle"

SARDAR'S TRIBUTE TO GUJARAT PEASANTS

Communal Unity Must Be "Heart Unity"

INDEPENDENCE "DOES NOT EXCLUDE POSSIBILITY OF EQUAL PARTNERSHIP"

In an exhaustive analysis of the Congress position Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel refers in his presidential address to the Karachi Congress to the "soulless system" of Government which carried out the executions of Bhagat Singh and his comrades "in the teeth of all but universal demand for the commutation of the death sentence". He pays a tribute to the non-violent method of the struggle for freedom." The greatest proof that our movement was non-violent lies in the fact that the peasants falsified the fears of our worst sceptics."

Sardar Vallabhbhai emphasizes that "if it was open to the Congress to press without any reservation for what it considered to be the best for the country", Congress would, if invited, participate in the Round Table Conference.

As regards Federation, "it is a fascinating idea" but the association of Princes "must not be to impede the progress of democracy." The Sardar puts in a strong plea for guaranteeing by the Princes of the "fundamental rights" of their subjects. "All inhabitants of Federated India should enjoy the same common elementary rights."

As regards the problem of minorities, Sardar Vallabhbhai would adopt the formula of his predecessor, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He would present the minorities "with a swadeshi fountain pen and paper and ask them to write out their demands". "What we want is a heart unity and not a patched-up paper unity."

KARACHI, March 29.

The following is the full text of the Presidential address of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to the Karachi Session of the Indian National Congress:—

"Let me commence my brief address with respectful condolences to Shrimati Rani Nehru, Pandit Jawaharlal and other members of the family on the loss they sustained in Pandit Motilal's death. I know their sorrow has been greatly relieved by the knowledge that it is shared by the whole nation. Motilal's help at this juncture was necessary which we all, and above all, Gandhiji felt, whilst delicate negotiations in Delhi were going on. This loss came upon the nation, when tears had hardly dried over the death of Maulana Mahomed Ali.

Though, unfortunately, Maulana had differences with us, his services to country, as a great patriot and a brave man who never concealed what he believed, could never be forgotten. I tender my respectful condolences to Begum Saheb, Maulana Shaukat Ali and the whole family; and in this connection, I would couple those nameless heroes, who unknown to fame and never caring for it, laid down their lives in the non-violent struggle during the past twelve months. May their souls rest in peace and may their lives chasten us and spur us to greater sacrifice and greater effort for the cause for which they died.

LAHORE EXECUTIONS.

The execution of young Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru has filled the country with deep resentment. I cannot identify myself with their methods. I have no doubt that political murder is no less reprehensible than any other. But the patriotism, daring and sacrifice of Bhagat Singh and his comrades command my admiration. The heartless and foreign nature of the Government was never more strikingly demonstrated than in their carrying out the executions, in the teeth of all, but universal demand for the commutation of the death sentence. Let us not, however, be deterred from our purpose in a fit of resentment. This insolent exhibition of their armed power but adds to the heavy indictment against the soulless system and increases our capacity for vindicating our position if we would refuse to be deflected from the trait and narrow path we have chosen. May the souls of the grave patriots rest in peace, and may their families find comfort in the fact that the nation is a sharer in their mourning.

CONGRESS HONOURS GUJARAT

You have called a simple farmer to the highest office to which any Indian can aspire. I am conscious that your choice of me as the "First Servant" is not so much for what little I might have done. But it is a recognition of the amazing sacrifice made by Gujarat. Out of your generosity, you have singled out Gujarat for the honour. But, in truth, every province did its utmost during the year of the greatest national awakening that we have known in modern times, and thanks be to God that the awakening was a call to self-purification. **Though there have been aberrations, it is a fact beyond challenge that India has given a singular proof to the world that mass non-violence is no longer the idle dream of a visionary, or a mere human longing. It is a solid fact capable of infinite possibilities for a humanity, which is groaning for want of faith beneath the weight of violence, of which it has almost made a fetish. The greatest proof that our movement was non-violent lies in the fact that the peasants falsified the fears of our worst sceptics.** They were described as very difficult to organise for non-violent action, and it is they who stood the test with a bravery and an endurance that was beyond all expectation. Women and children too contributed their great share in the fight. They responded to the call by instinct and played a part, which we are too near the event adequately to measure, and I think, it would not be at all wrong to give them the bulk of credit for the preservation of non-violence and the consequent success of the movement. Looked at in the light of non-violence, our struggle is a world struggle, and it is a matter of great satisfaction that the nations of the earth, especially the United States of America, have heartened us by their sympathy.

THE HEROIC PERIOD.

The recent settlement, however, renders it unnecessary to dwell at greater length upon this heroic period in national life. Your Working Committee has entered into a settlement in anticipation of your approval. You are now invited formally to endorse it. The Committee having accepted it as your accredited representatives, it is not, I take it, open to you to repudiate it. But, it is open to you to pass a vote of non-confidence in the present Executive and appoint better agents. But whilst it is but meet, that I should draw your attention to the constitutional position, I have no doubt whatsoever, that you will endorse the settlement, which I hold to be perfectly honourable for both the parties. **Had we not accepted the Settlement, we should have put ourselves in the wrong and thereby undone the effect of the sufferings of the past year. Indeed, we had always claimed, as Satyagrahis must claim, to be ready and eager for peace.** When therefore, the way seemed to be open for peace, we took it. In view of the clear demand on the part of British-Indian Delegation at the Round Table Conference for full responsibility, and in view of the British parties having accepted the position and in view of the appeal made to the Congress by the Premier, Viceroy and many of our distinguished countrymen, the Working Committee thought, that if an honourable truce could be arranged and if it was open to the Congress to press without any reservation for what it considered to be the best for the country, the Congress should, if invited, take part in the Conference and attempt to reach an agreed solution of the constitutional issue. **If we failed in the attempt and there was no way open but that of suffering, then it was a privilege of which no power on earth could deprive us.**

ALL FREE AND NO RESTRICTION.

Under the Constitution clause of the settlement, it is open to us to press for "Purna Swaraj", to ask for complete control over our Defence Forces, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Fiscal Policy and the like. There would be 'safeguards" or 'reservations' or as the late Pandit Motilal called them 'adjustments' conceived in our interest. When power passes from one to the other by agreement, there are always safeguards in the interest of the party in need of reparation or help. The continued exploitation of India for close on two centuries renders it necessary for us to seek assistance in several respects from external sources. This we would gladly take from Britain, if she is willing to give. Thus, we would need the military skill, and there is no reason why we may not receive English assistance in this direction. I have taken only one telling illustration out of others that may be suggested. Defence, "Safeguard" may therefore be the retention of British officers or as some would say even "Privates". But, we could never let our defence be controlled by the British. We must have full power to make mistakes. **We may gratefully receive British advice, never dictation. The fact is that the British army in India is an army of occupation. Defence is a misnomer. Frankly the army is for defending the British interests and British men and women against any internal prison. I cannot recall a single instance in which the Indian army was required for the protection of India to fight a foreign power. True, there have** been expeditions on Frontier wars with Afghanistan. British historians have taught us that they were wars more of aggression rather than of defence. We must not therefore, be frightened by the bogey of foreign designs upon India. In my opinion, if we need an army, we certainly do not need the octopus we are daily bleeding to support. If the Congress has its way, the army will suffer immediate reduction to its desirable proportion.

NO DIVISION OF CONTROL.

Nor can we divide financial control with the British Government. The nation cannot grow to its full height, if it has not exclusive control over its finance. Again, we have been taught to think that our civil administration will be inefficient and corrupt, if we give up the able assistance of highly paid British Civilian. **The administrative powers that the Congress has exhibited during recent years and the fact of its having on an ever increasing scale drawn to its assistance, some of the best young men and women either without pay or on a mere pittance, should sufficiently dispose of the fear of corruption or inefficiency.**

It would be too great a strain upon our poor purse, to have to pay by way of insurance against corruption, a premium out of all proportion to the highest possible estimate of corruption, that may ever take place. It will therefore be necessary, if India is to come to her own to demand a heavy reduction in the civil service expenditure, and thus a consequent reduction in the emoluments of civil service.

NO GOING BACK.

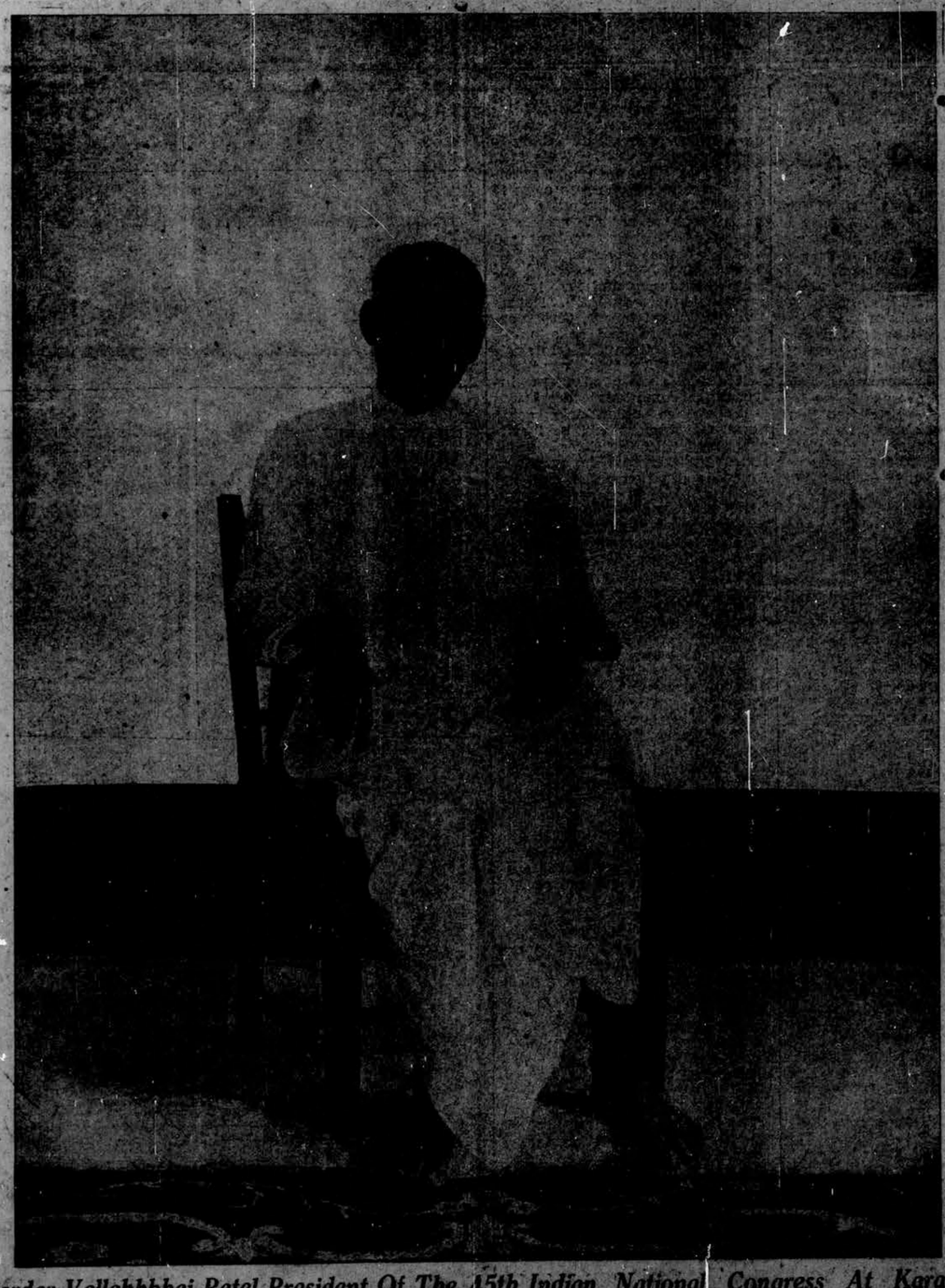
We have claimed that many of the charges laid upon India are wholly unjust. We have never suggested the repudiation of a single obligation. But we have asked and must continue to ask for an impartial investigation into the debits against us, wherever we cannot agree. **There is no receding from the Lahore resolution of complete independence. This independence does not mean, was not intended to mean, a churlish refusal to associate with Britain or any other power. Independence therefore, does not exclude the possibility of equal partnership for mutual benefit, and dissolvable at will of either party. If India is to reach her independence through consultation and agreement, it is reasonable to suppose that there will be British association.** I am aware that there is a strong body of opinion in the country to the effect, that before a partnership could possibly be conceived, there must be a period of complete dissociation. I do not belong to that school. It is, as I think, a

(Continued on page 8.)

"There is no receding from the Lahore resolution of complete independence. This independence does not mean, was not intended to mean, a childish refusal to associate with Britain or any other power. Independence, therefore, does not exclude the possibility of equal partnership for mutual benefit, and dissolvable at will of either party. If India is to reach her independence through consultation and agreement, it is reasonable to suppose that there will be British Association."

—Sardar Vallabhbhai on "Lahore Resolution."

CHAMPION OF THE PEASANT.



Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel President Of The 45th Indian National Congress At Karachi

TRADE & FINANCE

Gilt Edged Stocks Quiet

SIAMESE GOVERNMENT TO SELL SURPLUS SILVER.

Weekly Market Reviews.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
BOMBAY, Mar. 27.

MONEY.

Money rates have eased off this week with call funds available at 5-1/4 to 5-1/2 per cent. The financing of the Khariff (Summer) crops appears to be almost completed, since despite the renewals of treasury bills being almost double the maturities money is cheaper this week. The statement of the Imperial Bank, dated 20th March, shows a large decrease of Rs. 330 lacs under the item of Loans and of Rs. 174.09 lacs in other deposits, being largely influenced by the changes in the bank's London balances. Balances in London are probably affected by the repayment by Government of India of temporary loans borrowed last year. The trade demand has declined by Rs. 185 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—

One to three months 5-1/4 per cent. and six months 4-3/4 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 20th instant shows an increase of Rs. 68/87 lacs in the cash balance which now stands at Rs. 10,01,38,000 as against Rs. 19.44 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 12.70, an increase of 1.22 per cent. over last week. Loans and Indian bills discounted are down by Rs. 330 lacs and Rs. 20.93 lacs respectively, while Cash credits are up by Rs 36.49 lacs. Government deposits have risen by Rs. 21.51 lacs to Rs 7.50 crores, while Other Deposits are down by Rs. 174.09 lacs to Rs 70.40 crores. The bank rate stands at 7 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

Gilt-edged stocks were quieter owing to weak advices from London and the uncertainty regarding the final outcome of the Finance Bill on the question of income tax. 3-1/2 per cent Paper declined to Rs. 62-15, while 5 per cent. 1945-55 tax free loan lost 5 annas to Rs. 100-15. 5 per cent. 1929-47 and 1939-44 loans were steady at Rs 94-4 and Rs. 93 respectively. 5 per cent. 1933 and 1935 loans remained unchanged at Rs. 99-8 and Rs. 95-5. 6 per cent. bonds due 1931 and 1932 were quiet at Rs. 100-4 and Rs. 100-14, while 1933-36 bonds are quoted at par. 4 per cent. 1960-70 and 1934-37 loans were steady at Rs. 73-7 and Rs. 86-8. 4-1/2 per cent 1955-60 loan is quoted at Rs. 82-12 and 1934 bonds at Rs. 94-8.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of nine, six and three months' treasury bills were opened on Tuesday, the 24th March. Total amounts offered were Rs. 28,50,000, Rs. 69,00,000 and Rs. 1,47,50,000 respectively. Tenders for nine months bills at Rs. 96-3 and above were accepted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97-4 and above were accepted in full. Tenders for 3 months bills at Rs. 97/8 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98-6-9 received approximately 82 per cent. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for nine, six and three months bills were Rs. 27,50,000, Rs. 69,00,000 and Rs. 1,03,50,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for nine, six and three months bills were Rs. 5-1-3, Rs. 5-7-11 and Rs. 6-4-8 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months treasury bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 25th to Monday, the 30th March, at Rs. 97-4-6 and Rs. 98-7-6 per cent. respectively. Intermediate six and 3 months bills sold from 18th to 23rd March amounted to Rs. 69,00,000 and Rs. 2,41,50,000 respectively.

Tenders for nine, six and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday, the 31st March) Successful tenders should make payment of the accepted tenders on Thursday, the 2nd April, 1931. Other conditions are as usual.

CURRENCY RETURNS.

The currency return of the 22nd instant shows an increase of Rs. 68.31 lacs in notes in circulation which now amount to Rs 158.29 crores. Silver coins, silver bullion and gold bullion have all increased by Rs. 35.22 lacs Rs. 3.47 lacs and Rs. 29.62 lacs to Rs. 116.28 crores Rs. 6.71 crores and Rs. 25.07 crores respectively. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 93.53 as against 93.50 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange remained steady although there was a slightly quieter tone at the close, the rates however, being unchanged at 1s. 5-7/8d. for sellers and 1s. 5-29/32d. for buyers of ready T. T. Export trade continues slack and the strength is mainly due to the continued influx of foreign funds into Treasury Bills, involving sales of ready T. T. The enquiry for remittances is negligible. The following rates obtained in the forward market:—

Upto 15th April 1s. 5-27/32d.; 16th to 30th April 1s. 5-13/16d., May 1s. 5-25/32d.; June 1s. 5-3/4d.; and July/Aug. 1s. 5-23/32d.

The dollar sterling rate kept steady at dol. 4.86 throughout the week but closed at dol. 4.85-15/16 French francs were almost unchanged at 124.18, the Belga at 34.90 and the Italian lira at 92.75.

The following are the figures of India's sea-borne trade for the month of February, 1931:—

Total exports (including re-exports) of private merchandise	Rs. 15,13 Lacs.
Total Imports of Merchandise	Rs. 13,65
Nett movement of treasure imports	Rs. 3,71
Total visible balance of trade adverse to India	Rs. 2,20
Balance of remittance of funds in favour of India	Rs. 1,50
The nett balance of trade merchandise and treasure, adverse to India	Rs. 70

This unfavourable balance of trade is largely due to excessive imports of various articles and of silver bullion in anticipation of an increase in the import duty tariffs which was a foregone conclusion owing to the heavy deficit in the Budget.

GOLD.

The gold market remained featureless, prices being stationery at last week's level of Rs. 21-3-9 per tola. Rs. 29 lacs worth of gold was tendered to Government during the week-ended 22nd March and further small quantities of the metal have been tendered since. The total amount tendered in the last two weeks amounts to about Rs. 131 lacs. The offtake shows no improvement whatever, the daily average being less than 5,000 tolas. Stocks on hand are estimated at about 3 lacs tolas. In London the quotation for gold declined to 84s. 10-1/2. Sovereigns are quoted at Rs. 13-8-3 both for ready and delivery 1st April. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-3-9 and Rs. 21-3-6 for ready, and 7th April settlement and Rs. 21-4-9 and Rs. 21-4-6 for 4th May settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £10,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £17,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 160.275 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £3,700.

SILVER.

The silver market was steady at the opening but a quiet tendency obtained towards the close. Fluctuations however, were narrow and inter-bazar business restricted. The report from Bangkok that the Siamese Government had decided to sell surplus stocks of silver amount to about 16-1/2 million ounces and replace it with gold, was responsible for the easy tone at the finish. A further factor is the fall in the local offtake which now hardly averages 70 bars a day, while stocks remain heavy at 11,500 bars. In Shanghai the tael after improving to 1s.4-1/8d. declined and closed at 1s.3-7/8. In London the highest and lowest rates were 13-13/16 and 13-1/2d. for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs 44-4 and Rs. 44-0 for ready Rs. 44-11 and Rs. 39-7 ex-duty for 7th April settlement and Rs. 44-8 and Rs. 44-4 cum duty for 6th May settlement. There is no silver arriving by the incoming mail. Exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £35,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 26 bars and Rs. 103, 442 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £13,000.

SHARES.

Dull conditions prevailed on the Stock Exchange, business being largely confined to carry over owing to the approach of the April settlement. Fresh commitments were small in all sections and cotton mill shares moved within a narrow range. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 711/4-706/4; Century Rs. 258/12-253/12; Central India Rs. 378/12-371/4; Crescent Rs. 78/2-76/4; Fazulbhoy Rs. 405-392/8. Indian Bleaching Rs. 143/2-139/6; Indore Malwa Rs. 366/4-365; New Great Rs. 170-167/8; Pearl's Rs. 246/4-242/8; Simplex Rs. 70/10-68/2; and Swadeshi Rs. 296/4-287/8.

The miscellaneous section was devoid of interest. Tata Iron Ordys. and Defds were steady at Rs. 24-12 and Rs. 283/12 respectively. Tata Hydros were almost unchanged at Rs. 111/4, while Andhra Valleys and Tata Powers were easy at Rs. 602/8 and Rs. 469. Alcocks shares were quiet at Rs. 163-12 and Bombay Burmahs show little change at Rs. 455. Bombay Trams were unchanged at Rs. 119-6. Bombay Steams declined to Rs. 181/14. Cement shares were a bit quiet. Bundis being quoted at Rs. 15/2, Indian Cements at Rs. 188/12 and Katni Ordys. at Rs. 171-4. Katni Defds. rose from Rs. 665 to Rs. 709. Railways shares show no changes in prices.

Imperial Bank shares remained steady at Rs. 1067/8 with Contributories quoted at Rs. 267/8. Bank of India shares were easy at Rs. 82/8, while those of the Central Bank were steady at Rs. 14/8.

GOVERNMENT TO FACE SILVER PROBLEM.

The currency statistics published by the Controller of Currency reveal that the notes in circulation at the end of February 1931 amounted to Rs. 156.53 crores, while silver coins and bullion aggregated Rs. 122.67 crores. In the pre-war year, 1913/14, the respective items stood at Rs. 66.12 crores and Rs. 26.53 crores, the proportions thus being 2-1/4: 1 in the case of notes and 4-1/2: 1 in the case of silver coins and bullion. Gold however, has varied little being 35.15 crores in the Paper Currency and Gold Standard Reserves at the end of February 1931 as compared with 38.07 crores in 1913/14.

It is evident from the above figures that there is an ever-increasing use of currency notes which partly account for the return of rupee coins to the treasury, a factor seriously disturbing to our currency system. While it is difficult to state with any exactness the number of rupee coins in circulation, it is abundantly clear that they have not the same glamour for the people that they possessed a decade ago and with better banking facilities their use both as currency and for hoarding will tend to diminish. Rupees being full legal tender, they are convertible into gold at a much higher value than their intrinsic contents. With this condition and with the use of silver in international markets decreasing and the price accordingly going down, Government will be inevitably faced with the silver problem. India must be prepared to face this situation and it will not be out of place to suggest that a total embargo might be imposed on the import of silver into this country. Government would then have the Indian market to themselves and should be able to supply easily from its redundant stocks, at prices which should cover the duty, the needs for refined bars. It may be argued that people would thus be made to pay a higher price than international conditions warrant, but when it is realised that sooner or later the country must bear the loss in silver now in currency, this argument will fail. Apart from that there is the additional advantage that, with no fresh imports, the loss will be restricted to the amount of silver that must bear the loss in any case. This embargo may be made effective as long as silver reserves in the currency department are reduced to some 50 to 60 crores, or may be lifted earlier in case definite proposals in the best interests of India are forthcoming from those interested in the future of silver. Unless Government takes such a bold measure, there is little chance of India solving its currency problem and at the same time getting a substantial benefit out of any international action with regard to silver.

AN EYE OPENER.

The Siamese Government have announced their intention to sell silver ticals and it is estimated that 16-1/2 million standard ounces of silver will be released in this manner. The Ministry has however announced that sales will be made with caution in view of the sensitive state of the silver market. This should serve as an eye opener to those interested in the stabilisation of silver prices.

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LIBERAL TERMS For ENERGETIC AGENTS.

ECONOMIC DISTRESS IN KARNATAKA.

The Plight Of Ryots.

The President of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, Dharwar, has issued the following statement to the Press in view of the stiff attitude of the Revenue Officials towards ryots in certain parts of Karnataka:—

It is a fact known to all that there is very great economic distress in many parts of India. It is the same case with certain parts of Karnataka, notably with Sirsi and Siddapur Talukas of the Karwar District and with the Hirekerur Taluka of the Dharwar District.

All the three talukas variously approached the Government for concessions long before the date of collections.

A conference of Sirsi ryots was held on the 31st of December, 1930 with Mr. Keshavain as the President. The main resolution declared that the ryots were quite unable to pay this year on account of about 60 per cent. fall in prices of garden produce. Then a deputation waited on the Collector headed by Sjt. Keshavain, who is also the President of the Municipality of Sirsi. A disappointing reply was received by the deputation.

APPLICATIONS TO COLLECTOR AND COMMISSIONER.

In Siddapur, ryots sent in applications to the Collector and the Commissioner asking for remission on the same grounds as Sirsi. A Ryot Parishat was held on 2nd February, 1931 under the presidentship of Mr. R. G. Herlekar. The Parishat requested the Government to collect only half the revenue this year and that in two instalments. A pamphlet describing the miserable plight of the ryots was also printed and sent to the Collector.

In Hirekerur also applications were sent to the Collector for remission of land revenue on the ground that there were no crops and that the rates had fallen too low. A deputation tried to wait on the Collector with Mr. Kesaree, pleader, as the spokesman. But it failed to get audience. Unfortunately, all the attempts of the ryots to get relief proved unsuccessful. There are grounds to say that the main reason for this failure was the prejudiced view that the officials took of the situation. They thought that there was no real grievance and that the Congress workers were 'creating trouble.'

HOW COLLECTIONS WERE MADE.

The 5th of February dawned and collections began. Most of the ryots could not pay. The atmosphere of Civil Disobedience was there at its height in the country. The officers looked upon the defaulters as those who were out to embarrass the Government. Coaxing, threatening, giving hopes that if the first instalment were paid up, the second would be suspended and such other methods were used by the officers. By the time of the Gandhi-Irwin agreement that is the 5th of March, 1931, more than half the dues in Sirsi and Siddapur and about only one-tenth in Hirekerur had been somehow realised, imposing further distress on many of those who paid by borrowing at high rates.

The Gandhi-Irwin Agreement would have worked a change in the atmosphere of these talukas and would have eased the situation if the officials had changed their attitude from one of suspicion to sympathy. Immediately, the Truce was declared, ryots in all the three talukas once more approached the officials with the hope that they would no longer brush aside their request as before, but look into their grievances. In view of the changed circumstances, the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee also approached the officers with a request (1) not to use coercive measures for realisation, (2) to inquire into the economic distress prevailing and (3) to grant the necessary relief. The K.P.C.C. itself appointed, enquiry committees and was satisfied that there was real economic distress. Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai were approached and the whole situation was explained to them personally. They all said that the ryots as well as the Congress people were on the right track and that the cause of the poor ryots must be supported.

NO CHANGE OF MENTALITY.

But unfortunately the officials do not seem to have changed their mentality. They have not considered sympathetically fresh applications by the ryots. To a deputation from Siddapur the Collector of Karwar gave disappointing replies saying that an enquiry was impossible and that the revenue demand must be met. The Commissioner when interviewed by some M.L.C.s from Karnataka was found not to have shed his prejudices regarding the Congress. He almost seemed to say that because the Congress is working there, there is no genuine case! As if the Congress has the knack of backing up false cases!

These prejudices on the part of the officials are entailing undeserved misery and suffering on the poor ryots in the form of attachments, auctions etc.

Now it is a fact that the Congress workers have been supporting the cause of the ryots and trying to help them out of their distress. But that is no reason why the Government should not investigate into the extent of the real distress of the people.

EXTENT OF ECONOMIC DISTRESS.

The nature and extent of the economic distress of the parts concerned is in brief as follows:—

Sirsi and Siddapur talukas can be taken together as the conditions prevailing there are similar.

Their condition has been one of gradual deterioration and here are some relevant extracts from the Revision Settlement Report, 1925-26 when actually a reduction of about Rs. 6,000 revenue was recommended in the case of garden lands but which was not brought into force. The population has gone down by 25 and 24.4 per cent. respectively in the talukas of Sirsi and Siddapur during the last three decades. From the year 1899-1900 to 1924-25 fallow lands in Sirsi taluka have increased from 24,828 acres to 30,128 acres and paddy lands have decreased by 3,000 acres. These two facts show the increasing decay of the talukas.

HEAVY FALL IN PRICES.

Close upon such decay came the heavy fall in prices of this year, while the cost of production has remaind the same or has increased. Working out the cost of production and the income from garden lands we see that where for one acre the land-holder has to spend for cultivation Rs. 197|- he gets Rs. 143|- a net loss of Rs. 54|-. The Government officials argue that the prices of agricultural produce prevailing now are higher now than at the time of the original settlement. But we must remember that the decay and deterioration both in the population and land as referred to in the R. S. Report of the year 1925-26 is relevant and also the fact that the cost of cultivation has nearly trebled as evidenced by the report (vide page 64 appendix IX). No doubt there is a slight rise now in the price of garden produce but that does not help the agriculturist as the produce has left his hands at least a month ago.

The case of Hirekerur Taluka stands on a different footing.

PLIGHT OF RYOTS.

For the past six years the economic condition of the ryots is becoming worse and worse every year owing to the continuous failure of crops. The lands were overcessed in 1910-11 though the quality of the soils is very inferior. There are as many as 1,000 tanks which are generally without water. Consequently the Government had to remit various amounts of water cess since the last six years, this year's remission being Rs. 45,649|-. But the Government has not yet remitted anything of land revenue though crops mainly depend upon the water of the tanks. The rainfal during the important months of June, July and August has been only 7 inches 48 cents this year while it has been at least double that during the last 4 years. Last year rinderpast carried away some 3,000 cattle to add to the misery of the ryot. The average cost of cultivation and yield per acre this year struck out from the statements of some 24 ryots is as under.

Kind of crop	Cost of cultivation.
DRY	7 4 0
RICE	18 0 0
GARDEN	60 0 0
	This year's yield per acre.
DRY	10 4 0
RICE	6 4 0
GARDEN	40 0 0
	Normal year's yield per acre.
DRY	40 0 0
RICE	60 0 0
GARDEN	200 0 0

STRONG CLAIMS FOR RELIEF.

This clearly proves that all the three talukas have strong grounds to claim relief at the hands of the Government. In each case, the yield has hardly covered the cost of production.

Such being the case, it is irrelevant to say that the Congress workers are working in these talukas. The main point is whether there is economic distress or not, and that is proved beyond doubt by the above facts. The Government officials should not, if they mean to act in the spirit of the truce look upon the Congress attempts with distrust but should try to co-operate with them in removing agrarian distress.

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"PERIOD OF VICEROYALTY NOT A SELF-CONTAINED ERA"

Lord Irwin Takes Formal Farewell From Legislators

NEW DELHI, Mar. 28.

The following is His Excellency the Viceroy's address to the members of the Central Legislature today:—

Gentlemen—I have come to take formal farewell of the members of both Houses of the Central Legislature; and it is not, therefore, my intention to embark upon matters of controversy. It might, however appear discourteous to the House if I were to pass over, without remark, the difficult position that has developed in connection with the Finance Bill.

Before finally deciding upon the action it may be my duty to take, I propose to convene a small Conference of leaders in both Houses with the members of my Government to discuss the situation.

This occasion of farewell, for me, is of necessity, tinged with much regret, for it marks the close of my official connection with these two bodies whose deliberations I have always watched with the keenest interest, and whose presence in Delhi and Simla, has given me the privilege of meeting and taking counsel with so many public men from all quarters of India. This might seem to be the moment to survey the past five years and to sum up the progress which has been achieved in the various spheres of the national life in which we here, as devotees of the science of politics, are particularly interested

NOT A SELF-CONTAINED ERA.

But I know, gentlemen, that you are drawing to the close of an arduous session, and I do not wish to detain you long. Nor is the period of a Viceroyalty necessarily a self-contained era, and though, to a Viceroy, his five years of office must always appear as an outstanding epoch of his life, the historian of the future will be likely to mark the passage of the events by tendencies rather than by persons, who for a period, were privileged to play their part upon this great stage.

But before taking leave of you, there are a few things which I should like to say. First of these is to express to you something of the debt in which I and my Government feel you have placed us by your very presence here this session. During the last year the country has passed through dark days. It was the opinion of some that nothing good could come out of participation in the legislative bodies of this country. You, gentlemen, thought otherwise, and in acting as you did, you acted, many of you in the face of unpleasantness, risks and bitter reproaches, of which I am only too aware.

Had you not had the courage of your convictions, the continuity of Indian parliamentary progress might well have suffered a rude set back, and therefore it is not only I and my Government but the whole country who owe you gratitude for the service you have rendered in this appreciation of your public spirit.

LIFE OF PRESENT LEGISLATURE.

I would wish also to include with grateful recognition the members of your sister bodies in the Provinces. We cannot now predict how soon a revised Constitution can be framed and brought into being, but I would wish here to assure you, if such assurance is required, that there is not and never has been any intention in my mind of putting an earlier term to the life of the present legislature than that which is laid down by the Government of India Act, or may be rendered necessary by the supervention of a new Constitution.

WANTED POLITICAL EDUCATION OF CONSTITUENTS.

At present most of us are absorbed in the problems of the immediate future, and it may be that there are some who feel that beyond the careful discharge of their duties within the House, there is little that can be done of use outside in their capacity of representatives of the people, but I would venture, not in any spirit of infallible knowledge, but as one who has been brought up among politics in a country where political institutions have flourished for several centuries and from which therefore there is perhaps something to be learnt to suggest one direction in which members of the legislature can do much. That work is the political education of their constituents. I am well aware of the difficulties in the way, the wide areas to be covered, in many cases the difficulties of travel, and the lack of education among a large number of those to whom they must appeal. But these are difficulties which can be overcome and I conceive it to be one of the many obligations resting upon the members of this legislature on whom depends in so large a measure the standard of political thought that they should strive to bring home to their electorates the rights and responsibilities of each elector and thus perform a work of immense benefit in the evolution of the constitutional life of India. I need not tell you gentlemen, how earnestly I hope that whatever may be done within these walls under the present constitution or under whatever changed condition the future may have in store redound to the benefit and happiness of the people of India. Controversy there must be for controversy is an inseparable feature if not the very purpose of Parliamentary institution. But I trust that in all the clash of opinion and debate, rancour and bitterness may here find no place and that if men differ as to the method most suited to attain the ultimate object that all seek to serve they may agree in paying mutual respect to the motives which underlie their actions.

DON'T QUESTION SINCERITY.

I would go further and ask that whenever members of these Houses feel constrained to disagree with the views advocated by their brother politicians in England they will at least not slightly be tempted to question their sincerity. I shall be in England; the majority of you will remain in India. Though many miles will separate us I trust that our association in the objects which we both have so close at heart may not be impaired. In all sincerity I would assure you of my abiding interest in every matter that concerns the political life of India and of the attention with which I shall follow the record of your achievements both corporate and individual. In bidding you farewell I earnestly wish that all good fortune may attend you and that every blessing may rest upon the people of India whom you represent and among whom it has been my privilege and happiness to live and work during the last five years.—A. P.

Dinajpur. — When carrying a mail bag from the head post office to the Rajbati post office in Dinajpur Town on Tuesday morning, a runner was attacked by two men dressed as Bhadraloks who carried daggers. The bag was removed and the men escaped in the jungles near by. Later the bag was discovered; but cash to the exetent of Rs. 200 and several registered letters were removed from it.—A. P.

The following gentlemen were elected as office-bearers of Kharagpur Congress Committee, for 1931 April to 1932 April:—(1) President: Sjt. V. K. Patnaik. (2) Vice-President: Sjt. H.D. Upadhyay and (3) General Secretary Sjt. A.M. Varma; and 13 Executive Committee members.

New Delhi—A police parade was held at New Delhi when the Viceroy presented about forty decorations and welcomed the opportunity of thanking them for the conspicuously good work they had done during his five years of office.—A. P.

"POLITICALS" STILL IN JAIL.

—:o:—

Mr. Pant's Representation.

PRISONERS' CASES TO BE RE-EXAMINED.

(From A Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, March 24.

In reply to the large number of complaints received from all over the province regarding the non-release of political prisoners and non-compliance with other terms of truce, Mr. Mohan Lal Saxena has issued the following statement to the press:—

Pandit Govind Baloch Pant who was appointed by the Provincial Congress Committee to negotiate with the Local Government to give effect to the truce terms, arrived here on the 14th instant and has been busy interviewing the Government officers and placing before them the point of view of the Congress.

According to the latest figures received from the Chief Secretary to-day the position regarding the release is as follows:—

Number of convicted persons released 4268.

Number of under-trial prisoners released 376.

Number of convicted persons still in jail 365.

Number of under-trial prisoners still in jail 110.

In determining the releases of Political prisoners the Government had adopted the following procedure:—

TWO GROUPS.

First of all they divided the offences into two groups; firstly those which did not involve violence, secondly, those which involve violence.

They issued order for the immediate release of all prisoners falling under the first group. As for cases falling under the second group they directed the District Magistrate to refer them to the local government. Out of latter, those prisoners whose cases, "prima facie", did not involve violence, were ordered to be released, while the cases which, "prima-facie", involved violence have been reserved for re-examination. The delay in passing of final orders is due to the fact that papers in a large number of cases have not yet been received by the Government.

Mr. Pant has succeeded in accellerating the release in a number of cases but he himself has been greatly handicapped for want of papers. It is really a pity that the delay in the release of such a large number of political prisoners is considerably marring the effect of the declared policy of the local Government of implementing the terms of Gandhi-Irwin settlement in a "liberal and generous spirit."

Cases to be Re-examined.

The Chief Secretary has, however, promised to re-examine the cases from the 23rd instant. It is, therefore, desirable that papers should be at once sent to Mr. Pant at Lucknow.

Regarding punitive police, instructions have been issued to the District Magistrates not to realise punitive police tax any further and to refund such as has been recovered after the 6th March.

The Education Minister has assured that no individual corporate body or institution would be penalised for having taken part in the movement, that grants suspended on political grounds would be restored, that students expelled or punished would be re-admitted, that C. T. or V. C. T. certificates cancelled would be restored, that instructions would be issued to local bodies to reinstate teachers or other employees who were dismissed or suspended because of the movement and also that disqualifications imposed on any member or chairman of Education Committee or Local Board or of the Executive Committees or governing bodies of educational institutions would be removed.

AGRARIAN SITUATION.

Mr. Pant also interviewed the revenue secretary and discussed the agrarian situation with him and also made certain suggestions to the Government for mitigating the hardships of landlords and tenants, but it is not proper to disclose them pending the final reply of the Government on the subject.

Douglas Fairbanks' Tribute To Mahatma

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, March 28.

Douglas Fairbanks returned here from Cooch Behar this afternoon. In the course of a conversation with the staff and students of the Victoria College and Jenkins School of Cooch Behar he referred to the great work done by George Washington in America which might be compared to that of Mr. Gandhi in India.—A. P.

ARE WE INDIANS Self-Respecting?

Of course we are, but our actions are such as to lead foreigners to think that we are completely devoid of self-respect, for the foreigners hold that no self-respecting people would be so abjectly dependent on other nations, as we are, for the supplies of petty things of every day use.

Who would say that self-respect and such helpless dependence on others can go together hand in hand?

ARE WE INDIANS HOPELESSLY STUPID?

We are not stupid at all but what appears to be like stupidity in us is only the result of thoughtlessness. By buying unthinkingly imported things of everyday use we have allowed a great many of our small industries to die out one after another before our very eyes. We talk of giving scientific and technical education to our youngmen hoping thereby to bring about a revival of extinct industries, but we do very little to support existing industries and so there is nothing left for our technically educated youngmen but to serve foreigners and importers of foreign goods as clerks on pitiably small salaries, whilst the astute foreigners and the blind Indian importers profit at our country's expense.

OUR LEADERS DO NOT APPEAR

To know that economics deserve as much as or more attention than politics. Politics is only a means to the attainment of material welfare. It cannot be that our leaders are not aware of the contempt in which we Indians are held by foreigners for complacently wallowing in foreign filth and looking on supinely while our artisans and handicraftsmen are being reduced to starvation.

DO WE DESERVE CONTEMPT?

Perhaps we do, for whilst all civilized countries, are, especially after the War being convulsed with the Herculean efforts they are making to support and extend their industries, our leaders are doing nothing in that direction and are not allowing their complacency to be ruffled by such pitiable sights, as daily are witnessed in our midst, of wealthy and educated Indians competing against and running down Indian made goods of such description as they are themselves selling as sole agents for foreigners to bring about their own country's ruin!!!

COULD THERE BE ANYTHING MORE CONTEMPTIBLE

In the eye of an outsider than the sight of wealthy Indians driving in costly motor cars and enjoying articles of luxury in the making of which they have no hand!

Is it not high time that we should now wake up and solemnly swear to abstain as far as practicable from using foreign goods and to support our own industries!

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Precautions At Lucknow

LUCKNOW, Mar. 28.

Latest report from Cawnpore says that the situation has much improved. Hitherto (4 p.m. Saturday) there were no casualties to-day. Total arrests exceed two hundred.

His Excellency Sir George Lambert, Nawab of Chattari, Home Member, Mr. J. P. Srivastava, Minister, and several members of the U. P. Legislative Council motored down to Cawnpore from Lucknow this morning and returned in the afternoon after having visited the affected area. Elaborate precautions have been taken at Lucknow to avoid an outbreak. Members of the Municipality and leading citizens are jointly and severally visiting different mohallas, giving sound advice to one and all.—A. P.

Sir Sultan Ahmed, A Doctor Of Law

—:o:—

PATNA, March 28.

At the Special Convocation of the Patna University this afternoon His Excellency Sir Hugh Stephenson, the Chancellor, conferred the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Law upon Sir Sultan Ahmed in recognition of his valuable services as the first Honorary Non-official Vice-Chancellor.—A. P.

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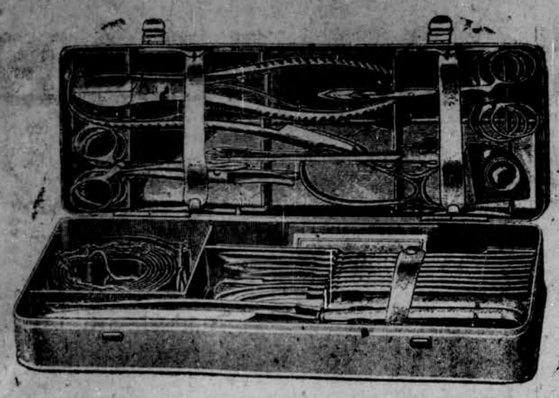

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HIS PERSONALITY ELUDES EVEN THE PEN.

A Pen Picture Of Mahatmaji.

Robert Bernays writes in the Daily "News Chronicle."

Five times I have begun this article on Gandhi and five times I torn it up.

It is perhaps the measure of Gandhi's power and personality that it is almost impossible to set them down on paper. What is the explanation of this lawyer who can meet Viceroys on equal terms, and by a gesture can shape for better or worse the destinies of those hundred and twenty millions of his countrymen?

Is he a prophet or a priest, or just a politician of genius?

HIS LOOKS.

His power certainly does not lie in his appearance.

Though he invariably sits like a Buddha image, he is without any of its dignity.

His head, which is usually uncovered, is totally bald. His eyes are almost hidden behind heavy steel-framed glasses. Where his two front teeth should be there is a gaping void. He is so emaciated that it seems as if his skin were just stretched over the bones. He is so small that when he walks he has the appearance of a frail gnome.

HIS SPEECH.

But all thought of his unattractive appearance vanishes the moment he begins to talk.

Though he speaks very quietly and without a trace of passion or bitterness, his power is almost hyphotic. His words so grip and absorb the mind that half an hour's conversation with him produces real physical exhaustion.

HIS MANNERS.

Yet the man is not lost in the prophet.

Mr. Gandhi has charming manners. His first words when I have seen him have always been an offer of a chair, though he and his friends all squat on the ground; and his second remark on both occasions has been an apology for not himself getting up to greet me.

On Saturday as I was talking to him the sun came out and being without my 'topee' (sun hat) I asked if I might move into the shade. He was full of genuine concern that he had not himself immediately suggested it.

HIS HUMOUR.

He has a keen sense of humour. As I vainly tried to pin him down to some definite statement on his conversations with the Viceroy then shrouded in impenetrable secrecy, he broke into laughter.

He had been cross-examined by journalists before, and he was genuinely enjoying the cut-and-thrust of that peculiar form of dialectical fencing.

HIS SAVOIR FAIRE.

He is a man of the world, too, in his sense of the value of the right type of publicity. His appearances in public are so well timed and just sufficiently infrequent to ensure the maintenance of public interest at its present dizzy heights.

There is always a large crowd outside Mr. Ansari's when he is staying in Delhi.

On his first visit to the Viceroy he was only with difficulty persuaded from making the journey on foot, though it would be like walking down the Mall with the distance multiplied by three.

He has quickly gasped the value of American public opinion. His immediate supporters are always at home to United States journalists.

HIS MYSTICISM.

Yet with all his political astuteness Gandhi has a deep strain of religious mysticism. It is difficult in conversation to keep him on to domestic politics at all. He is always straying off into doubts and speculations on the universe. He talks familiarity of the inner voice, and scouts the claims of reason.

HIS ASCETICISM.

Gandhi has, indeed, all the attributes traditionally associated with sainthood. Though it is possible he told me that if the violence of Congressmen continues he will make another spectacular fast, his life is really one long fast.

His only meal of the day is cabbage soaked in amber oil and a few pieces of hard dry toast.

For days at a time even at this crisis of his fate he retires into impenetrable meditation.

I rang him up this morning, but was told by his secretary that he had proclaimed a day of silence.

He had stopped speaking at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the day before and would not speak again until 3 p.m. this afternoon.

HIS SWAY.

He has also this important attribute of sainthood that "the common people gladly hear him."

It is absurd to suggest that the whole country is behind the Congress campaign for independence. I am convinced that extremism is the creed only of a minority in half a dozen of the chief industrialised towns. But the fact remains that

the whole country, including the remotest hamlet in the shadow of the hills of Baluchistan or within sight of the Tibetan shows, has heard of him and would shout "Gandhi Ki Jai"—which roughly means "Up Gandhi"—if he passed by.

He is perhaps the one man since the dawn of modern history who, outside the King-Emperor, is a name to the whole of India.

How has he achieved this astounding position?

Perhaps the secret is that he is at once a prophet, priest and politician of genius and that the gifts have never before been combined in one man.

Sir G. Rainy On Leave

NEW DELHI, Mar. 28.

Communique:—

The Hon. Sir George Rainy will proceed on four months' leave early next month for urgent reasons of private affairs. During his absence Sir Geoffrey Corbett will be appointed to be temporary Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General, and will hold charge of the Commerce and Railway Departments.—A. P.

Doing His Best To Implement Agreement

—:o:—

MADRAS GOVERNOR PLEADS FOR GOODWILL

And For Avoidance Of Recriminations

MADRAS, Mar. 28.

Although voting for grants will conclude in the Madras Legislative Council only this evening after which the House will be prorogued, the Governor addressed the House earlier as His Excellency could not be present in the evening owing to a long standing previous engagement. The Governor referred to the financial situation in the Presidency and the appointment of a retrenchment officer to examine all phases of Government expenditure to see where economies could be effected without detriment to good administration. Referring to the Round Table Conference, the Governor said that it was impossible to overrate the value of the work done, for they now had within the range of practical politics a Federation of British India and Indian States which was no longer an utopian dream, but a very real live possibility. The Round Table Conference had given but a skeleton scheme and it was for them to furnish the flesh and blood which would vitalise it, and bring it into actual being.

Turning to the Irwin-Gandhi agreement, His Excellency said that his Government had done and were doing all they could to implement it as rapidly as possible. His Excellency could honestly say that there had been no dilatoriness and they had been actuated by the sole desire to deal as rapidly as possible with all cases, subject to course to the obvious necessity that in some of them there must be careful scrutiny, and in those the Government had done its utmost to minimise delay. Concluding the Governor appealed to them not to indulge in mutual recriminations over the past as that would serve no useful purpose. The task before them was so great that the best brains at their command were required to deal with it. It was no use shutting one's eyes to the fact that some questions peculiar to this country involved very great difficulties, but he could not bring himself to believe that with goodwill on both sides, those questions could not be satisfactorily decided. His Excellency personally had no doubt whatever that a Federated India would, before long, take her rightful place among the comity of nations constituting the British Empire.—A. P.

TRANSVAAL ASIATIC TENURE (AMENDMENT) BILL POSTPONED

Pending Examination By Conference

NEW DELHI, Mar. 28.

Confirmation is available of the news that the Government of South Africa have decided to postpone further progress with the Transvaal Asiatic Tenure (Amendment) Bill, pending re-examination at a Conference between the Government of India and of the Union of the Cape Town Agreement which is due to terminate early in 1932. The venue and date of the Conference have not yet been determined.—A. P.

REBELS REPULSED

—:o:—

Panic Among Indians In Burma

RANGOON, March 28.

According to report from Henzada fifty rebels attacked police motor boat late on the night of March 26 and wounded the lascar. Police opened fire and repelled the attack. One of the rebels is believed to have been killed and several others wounded.

A number of small dacoities by rebels is reported from Henzada and harrawaddy Districts in one of which a rebel was killed.

ANTI-INDIAN FEELING.

A village in Pegu reports increasing prevalence of anti-feeling and burning of Indian houses by Burmans, thus causing panic among Indians. Police met a party of twelve Burmans in the village, shot a Burman and captured three.

Two aeroplanes left Rangoon this morning and went to Tharrawaddy and Henzada for reconnoitering. They returned a few hours later.—A. P.

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MR. LLOYD GEORGE AT SALISBURY

—:o:—

Proposed Wheat Subsidy.

—:o:—

LONDON, (By Mail).

Mr. Lloyd George paid an unexpected visit to Salisbury recently when he took the place of Miss Megan Lloyd George, who is indisposed, at a meeting in support of Mrs. Masterman, the Liberal candidate in the Salisbury by-election.

Mr. Lloyd George said that as usual the Conservative candidate accused the Liberals of keeping the Labour Government in office. "The question I would ask is, who put them there? Mr. Baldwin after the general election instead of consulting all parties when none of them had a majority with a view to co-operation to solve the national problems did not do it. Why? He was annoyed that the Conservatives had not got a majority.

"He said: 'I will teach the country to put me in a minority. I will punish them by putting a Socialist Government in.' What is the good of saying to me: 'He is keeping the Socialists in power?' My answer is, "Who put them there?"

FREE TRADE.

Dealing with Free Trade Mr. Lloyd George said that the fiscal and economic system of England not only withstood the inconceivable devastation of the war, but it lent money to Protectionist countries. Those Protectionist countries were now paying back in the case of France to their own people 4s. in the pound and Italy 5s. in the pound, whilst Free Trade England was paying 20s. in the pound to every creditor.

In addition to that in France, which was a Protectionist country, the wages were 60 per cent. of what they were in this country and the cost of living was much higher. In Germany wages were 80 per cent. of our wages here. "There is only one country in Europe," Mr. Lloyd George said, "which pays equal wages to ours It is a little country and a Free Trade country—Denmark.

"I hear there is a conflict about the price of bread. The Conservative candidate says he is not going to put a duty on bread; he is relying on the quota. I understand that there will be a guarantee price of 55s. a quarter for wheat. Wheat has been down to 25s. a quarter, and the difference between 25s. and 55s. is 30s. Who is going to pay that 30s.?

A voice: "The housewife."

Mr. Lloyd George: "It is either the housewife or the taxpayer. That would mean in this country £8,000,000 and yet the Conservatives are always complaining of the burden of taxation and saying it must come down.

"If you are going to give a guaranteed price for wheat that is grown in certain countries in England what are you going to do for the farmer who grows nothing but oats and barley? The majority of farmers in this country grow oats and barley, and do not grow wheat. Are they to be left to struggle with low prices and have nothing done for them. Of course, you must guarantee a price for them, and so eight millions will soon be 20 millions, and either the housewife or the taxpayer pays.

LIBERAL PROGRAMME.

"The Liberals have produced a programme which took years to work out. They were assisted by the greatest economists and experts in the country. I say that the Conservatives have not sat for a week together to consider this programme of theirs which is flung at the country without the slightest consideration, although it affects the livelihood of everybody great or small. It is about time we had a sound programme. I say with all solemnity if this country is to pull through and be the great country it was, and even a greater one, the only hope is that the gigantic resources we still have, our banks full of money waiting to be used, should be used for the development of those resources at home."

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BARODA LETTER.

—:o:—

Unprogressive Legislature.

(From A Correspondent).

BARODA, March 24.

The annual Conference of the Praja Mandal and of the youth Leagues held a fortnight back gave ample evidence of the spirit not only of discontent with the present irresponsible and unresponsive Government of Baroda, but of a growing spirit of revolt. Two talukas out of 39, insist on getting certain reductions in the land revenue and have openly threatened to start non-payment.

UNPROGRESSIVE LEGISLATURE.

A member of the local Legislative Council in which there are only ten elected members in a House of 27, resigned because the Council is an unprogressive body, with practically no powers of controlling the administration and to which the budget is not submitted at all. Two days back another member has resigned out of shee disgust.

There are reports of alleged misbehaviour of police officials from Dabhoi, Chandod and other places. The Government of Baroda has taken no steps to inform the public as to how the lathi charge was ordered over a month ago in the city, and it is likely that the people of Baroda may start non-payment of some tax in the city as a protest.

BOOKED HIS PASSAGE.

The Maharaja has booked his passage for Europe and he takes very little active interest in the administration of his State.

The Indian Princes talk about absolute internal autonomy and of directing the States in accordance with eastern ideals. In practice, they desire to rule in an autocratic fashion. Baroda is not an exception to this practice.

RIGHTS OF WORKERS AND PEASANTS.

—:o:—

Mr. Ruikar's Warning To Congress And Govt.

Mr. R. S. Ruibar President, G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union and the Nagpur Textile Union has issued the following statement to the Press:—

The recent Irwin-Gandhi negotiations and the subsequent settlement arrived at has created a feeling of uneasiness and distrust amongst the Indian Workers. There is a strong under-current of feeling that the interests of the Indian Workers have been let down in the Delhi negotiations and that peace and goodwill has been restored at the cost of the poor workers and starving peasants. The Indian workers and peasants have played a most glorious part in the recent fight for Indian Freedom and thousands have courted jail, sufferings and starvation in obedience to the country's call. No responsible political leader call therefore afford to ignore the workers' view point in this settlement.

WORKERS' DISCONTENT

It is indeed very unfortunate that the Gandhi-Irwin settlement has left many loopholes for the Bureaucracy and the undesirable effects of these loopholes have been readily acknowledged by some of the parties to this Settlement who have now openly expressed their dissent from this settlement. It is, therefore, idle to minimise the strength of the discontent that lies in the minds of the Indian Workers. The one thing that has been rankling in the minds of the Indian Workers for the last two years is the prosecution of the Meerut accused. But to-day in spite of all the talk of peace and goodwill the Meerut accused are still locked up behind the prison bars. How can the workers therefore feel that there is real peace in the land? More than 5,000 strikers on the G. I. P. Railway have been reduced to starvation and penury in direct defiance and breach of solemn promises of the Government of India.

Under such an atmosphere of suspicion distrust and hatred is there any wonder that the workers have no sufficient faith in the Round Table Conference which is mostly packed by Rajas, Maharajas Indian and Foreign Capitalists and Zamindars. The representation of the Indian Workers in the R. T. C. is to say the least most inadequate, insufficient and smacks of partisanship.

WARNING TO CONGRESS LEADERS

There is no genuine attempt or desire to secure the co-operation of the true and trusted representatives of the Indian workers. It is necessary that an attempt should be made to secure the co-operation of those that can voice the real opinions, desires and feelings of Indian workers rather than get the R. T. C. packed by persons who are hopelessly out of touch with the recent awakening of Indian workers and peasants. If the Congress leaders unfortunately do not attach sufficient importance to the demands of Indian workers but only treat them as exhibitions of overflowing enthusiasm, they will be committing a very grave blunder which may even result in alienating the Indian workers from the Indian National Congress. The Indian workers are not against a genuine settlement with England but they are not likely to tolerate a substitution not likely to tolerate a substitution of Black for White Bureaucracy or an Oligarchy of Rajas and Maharajas. The present class character of the Indian Round Table Conference is a real stumbling block in the way of real co-operation of the Indian workers and it should be removed beyond all doubt by proper and adequate representation of the Indian workers.

If unfortunately the Government is in no mood to create an atmosphere of goodwill and peace and if Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress are also unable to bring round the Government to a reasonable mood, the path before the Indian workers is quite clear and obvious. The only alternative left to the Indian Workers is to strengthen their organisations and build up a net-work of Trade Unions and Peasant Associations throughout the length and breadth of the whole land and prepare the workers and peasants for the general strike and No-Tax Campaign. Let the Workers be ever ready for an honourable settlement but at the same time let them keep their powder dry.

PRESS ATTACKS ON VICEROY.

—:o:—

Mr. Duff Cooper's Protest

"STABBING IN THE BACK."

London (By Mail.)

The writ for the St. George's (Westminster) election was yesterday ordered to be issued in the House of Commons.

Mr. A. Duff Cooper was unanimously adopted as Conservative candidate at last night's meeting at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, of the St. George's Conservative Association, and in his speech made a vigorous reply to the press campaign against Mr. Baldwin.

Lords Rothermere and Beaverbrook had for a long time, he said, pursued a remorseless vendetta against the leader of the Conservative party. They were entitled to think that it was in the national interest or in the party interest that Mr. Baldwin should cease to lead the Conservative party, and he was glad they were fighting at least openly on that issue. Mr. Duff Cooper mentioned that the tigers of Lord Beaverbrook's crusade were short-sighted tigers who had not seen the by-elections at Fareham and Salisbury. Lord Beaverbrook was only interested in the farming populations of Islington and Paddington—(laughter)—and neglected the farmers who lived in Hampshire and Wiltshire.

There was nothing more disgraceful in the history of the movements set on foot by Lords Rothermere and Beaverbrook than the way in which they were now using the terrible, dangerous, critical situation in a vast Dominion to make capital for their views.

In the Round Table Conference, said Mr. Duff Cooper, we were able to face India as a united nation, with the result that we made a deep cleavage in Indian opinion. If we were divided India would be united in one common hatred of us. "That is," he said, "what the 'Daily Mail' is trying to do today—to divide England and unite India. We have as Viceroy one of the best Conservatives and one of the finest gentlemen that ever went from England to govern India. Day after day he is insulted and blackguarded in the Harmsworth press—(hear, hear), —and pictures of him are drawn by their cartoonists making him look absurd, ridiculous, and obscene. These are, no doubt, reproduced in the Indian native press for the delight of all those who are most anxious to do harm to England.

THE "FIRM HAND".

"These things are being published about the representative of our King in India by a press which says we ought to take a firm hand in India while it is doing its best to stab our Viceroy in the back—(cheers),—and all for what? To discredit the leader of the Conservative party." (Cheers).

In reply to questions, Mr. Duff Cooper said he was in favour of endeavouring to maintain a united front towards India and a full measure of Protection for industry and agriculture.

When someone asked whether he considered Mr. Baldwin should retire, he replied, "Our present leader has submitted himself twice within the last year to a vote by ballot in an endeavour to ascertain the will of the party. I feel sure if he is asked to do so again and thinks there is sufficient ground for submitting himself again to the will of the party he will do so. As he said in this hall, he is willing to go if the party wishes him to go, but he refuses to go at the dictation of the press." (Cheers.).

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AND ALL
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C. P. NEWS

—:o:—

An Election Petition

(From Our Correspondent.)

G. I. P. RAIWAY ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

At a recent meeting of the G.I.P. Railway Advisory Committee, the Chairman informed the Committee that as the earnings of the railway had shown a serious decline the needs for drastic economy had become imperative and as such it was proposed to close down the city booking office, Nagpur and certain stations on the Division; also it was contemplated to withdraw certain unremunerative facilities such as separate upper and lower class booking offices.

The Committee concurred in the proposal.

The Chairman informed the Committee that no reservation fee was leviable for reservation of compartments at Nagpur. In reply to a question as to why Christmas concession return tickets were only granted to and from Bombay the Chairman said that the grant of the concession generally over the whole line would result in loss to the Railway.

EDITOR IN TROUBLE.

The hearing of the case which has been instituted by the Nawab of Bhopal against the Editor "Riyasat" Delhi, under the Princess' Protection Bill, was taken up by the Railway Magistrate, Hoshangabad on Monday last. It is alleged that false allegations were made against His Highness the Nawab and his State for which redress is sought. As the cause of action arose in a British Territory the trial is being conducted by a British Judge. Nine prosecution witnesses have so far been examined and the next hearing of the case is fixed for 13th April.

ELECTION PETITION.

The election petition of Kunja Chambar against the election of the Hon'ble Mr. C. P. Jaiswal, Minister for Excise is being heard by the Special Tribunal at Hoshangabad. The petitioner requested the Court to issue a summons letters to the Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad for appearance on the 2nd April, 1931, as he was shortly expected to go away on leave, for the purpose of giving evidence. The request was granted. The case has been adjourned to the 2nd April.

PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY.

The Central Committee of the C. P. and Berar Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society held a meeting on Friday ast under the presidency of Mr. C. M. Trivedi, Deputy Commissioner. The Secretary informed the Committee that sanction has been given by the Government of a free grant of 2.26 acres of nazul land to the Society.

C. P. LABOUR NEWS.

Under the auspices of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union a largely attended meeting of the labouring classes of Nagpur was held at Ajni on Friday last to observe the Meerut Day and to congratulate Mr. R. S. Ruikar on his recent release from jail.

Mr. Ruiker criticised the attitude of the Railway authorities towards the strikers. He warned the authorities against the proposed method of economy and said that if retrenchment was to be affected it must come from the top.

Resolutions were passed reiterating their demand for the immediate release of the Meerut prisoners, declaring that any further victimisation of the strikers was certain to estrange the general feeling of the labour class and strongly hoping that the Viceroy had called for peace, and good will the railway authorities would respond to that call by immediately reinstating the strikers and warning the railway authorities against faulty mehod of retrenchment and demands its immediate stoppage.

PROGRESS IN MEDICAL RESEARCH.

REVIEW OF HAFFKIN INSTITUTE REPORT.

The Director of Information, in the course of a review of the Report of the Haffkin Institute for 1929 writes:—

The Report of the Haffkine Institute for the year 1929 records the progress made in the various branches of research with which the Institute deals. Referring to the researches made in connection with the manufacture of plague vaccine, the report says:—

"In its essential features the process of manufacture of plague vaccine is the same as that originally devised by Haffkine over 30 years ago; continual research has, however, resulted in the introduction, as a routine measure, of control tests which enable the purity and sterility of this product to be guaranteed to a degree formerly not possible." Up to the end of the year 1929 from the opening of the Laboratory, 32,617,829 doses of plague prophylactic vaccine have been prepared as a result of which India is guaranteed yearly amounted to 1,487,374 doses.

The report records the statistics relating to anti-rabic treatment which are based for the first time on health returns received six months after the completion of the treatment instead of three months as heretofore. The number of patients treated, both at headquarters and at the different centres, differ little from last year, while the total mortality rate, 0.73 per cent., for persons treated at headquarters compares favourably with that of previous years. The total number of persons who received the full course of anti-rabic treatment at the Institute was 685 a decrease of 33 as compared with the number treated during the year 1928.

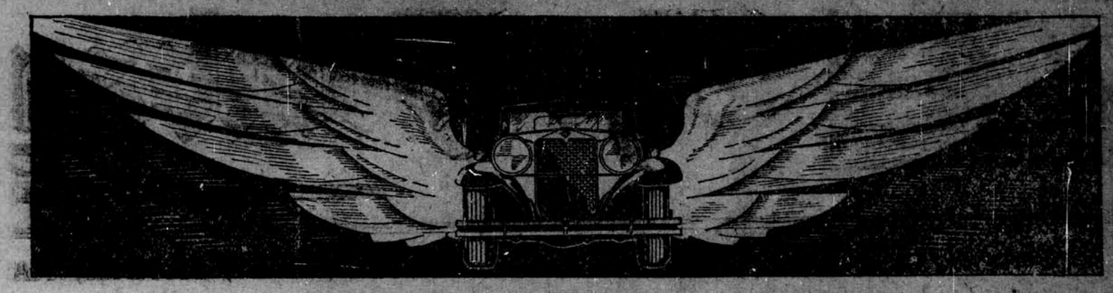
The report mentions the generous contribution made by the Indian Research Fund Association to the research work carried out at the Institute.

Enhancement Of Charges On Certificates And Envelopes.

COTTON BROKERS' PLEA FOR WITHDRAWAL.

The Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association Ltd., has sent a wire to the Secretary, Government of India, Commerce Department, New Delhi, as under:—

"Committee Bombay Cotton Brokers Association strongly protest against proposed enhancement of charges in posting certificates and envelopes in this time of acute trade depression when on the contrary relief by reduction in postal charges should have been given to the public at large. The committee strongly urge the Government to withdraw the same."



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—:o:—

International's Inquiry.

REPLY TO MR. BRON'S STATEMENT.

The London Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

I had a talk to-day with a member of the National Committee affiliated to the International Chamber of Commerce about the "revelation" made yesterday by Mr. Bron, the Soviet trade representative here, at the Russo-British Chamber meeting. According to Mr. Bron the international organisation in Paris has sent a questionnaire to the Chambers of Commerce throughout the world asking for opinions on the possible banning of imports from Russia and on "concerted action" for the restriction of credits.

My informant said that although the circular produced by Mr. Bron was marked "Private and confidential," this did not imply any desire for secrecy, nor was it evidence of any sinister dsigns against Russian trade. The International was, he thought, merely fulfilling the purpose of its existence in collecting information about the highly controversial question of the effects of the new Russian industrialism upon the rest of the commercial world. An unprecedented situation had arisen by the creation of the Communist State, with its radically different economic policy, trading with and influencing in a disturbing way the capitalistic nations. The International Chamber committee was undertaking the inquiry at the request of its members, who wished to have the views upon the impact of Communistic trading upon the old world of commerce, and it was false to suggest that the questionnaire was the beginning of an attempt at a general boycott of "dumped" Russian goods or at a restriction of credit.

The intention as expressed to me is to summarise the enormous mass of information that will be collected in a report, which will be published in due course, and this report will not be propagandist for or against Russia, but simply a guide to the views of business men throughout the world on the Russian portent. The circular was marked private in accordance with the usual procedure in making these inquiries, as many firms would be reluctant to express opinions except under the seal of confidence.

MAGIC AND MYSTERY AT VISHNU

Sharadha Film Co., after spending a good deal of time and money, produced an unusual picture named "Pearl" under the direction of Mr. Mohanlal Shah, showing several items of magic mystery and miracle with Mr. Javraj, Mr. Atta Mahommed and Miss Zebu. It will be shown from to-day at the Vishnu Cinema. Some of the scenes are from ancient Indian temples and caves.

During the intervals, dances specially arranged and to be performed Miss Hira, will provide an additional attraction.

Secunderabad's Sympathy.

(From A Correspondent.)

SECUNDERABAD Mar. 27.

A meeting of the citizens of Secunderabad condemned the executions of Sardar Bhagat Singh Rajguru and Thakur and has conveyed its heartfelt sympathy and condolences to the bereaved families.

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BOMBAY, MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1931.

"Heavy Indictment Of Soulless System"

(Continued from page A.)

sign of weakness and of disbelief in human nature.

PRINCES AND FEDERATION.

Federation is a fascinating idea, but it introduces new embarrassment. The princess will not listen to severance, but if they will come in the true spirit, it will be a great gain. Their association must not be to impede the progress of democracy. I hope, therefore, that they will not take up an uncompromising attitude that may be wholly inconsistent with the spirit of freedom. I wish they would without any pressure give us an earnest of their desire to march abreast of the time spirit. **Surely, fundamental rights of their subjects should be guaranteed, as of the rest of the inhabitants of India. All inhabitants of Federated India should enjoy the same common elementary rights, and if there are rights, there must be a common Court to give relief from any encroachment upon them. Nor can it** be too much to expect that the subjects of the states should be to an extent directly represented on Federal Legislature.

REFERENDUM ON BURMA.

As regards Burma, press censorship has rendered it impossible for us to know the true situation there. Whether Burma should be separate from India or should be part of a "Free India" is for the Burmese alone to decide. But it is our concern, indeed it is world's concern to see that all sides are heard. It is well-known that there is a Unionist Party in Burma. It is as much entitled to freedom of opinion as the partists. If therefore the information given to the Congress, that Unionist opinion is strangled be true, that injustice must be resisted. The proposition that there should be a referendum of Burmese opinion seems to me to be eminently reasonable.

PROBLEM OF MINORITIES.

But before all else comes the question of Hindu-Muslim or rather communal unity. The position of the Congress was defined at Lahore. Let me recite the resolution here. "in view of the lapse of Nehru Report, it is unnecessary to declare the policy of the Congress regarding communal questions, the Congress believing that in an independent India communal questions can only be solved on strictly national lines. [illegible] as Sikhs in particular and [illegible]ims and other minorities in general had expressed dissatisfaction over the solution of communal question proposed in Nehru Report, this Congress assures Sikhs, Muslims and other minorities that no solution thereof in any future constitution can be acceptable to the Congress that does not give full satisfaction to the parties concerned".

A BLANK CHEQUE.

Therefore the Congress can be no party to any constitution which does not contain a solution of the communal question that is not designed to satisfy the respective parties. As a Hindu, I would adopt my predecessors' formula and present the Minorities with a Swadeshi fountain pen and paper and let them write out their demands, and I should endorse them. I know that it is the quickest method, but it requires courage on the part of the Hindus. What we want is a heart unity not a patched up paper unity that will break under the slightest strain. That unity can only come when the majority takes courage in both hands and is prepared to change places with the minority. This would be the highest wisdom. Whether unity is reached that way, or any other, it is becoming plainer day after day that it is useless to attend any conference, unless that unity is achieved. The conference can give us an agreement between the British and us. It can perhaps help us to come nearer to Princes, but it can never enable us to achieve unity that must be hammered into shape by ourselves.

The Congress must leave no stone unturned to realise this much desired end. It must be clear to all of us that the Congress can be useful for attaining Purna Swaraj only to the extent that it has gained the power. The past twelve months have undoubtedly given it a power, which he who runs may see. But it is not enough and can be easily frittered away by hasty action, or by pride. He is a spendthrift who lives on his capital. We must, therefore, add to our power. One way to do so is on our part to fulfil to the letter the conditions of the settlement. The other is to consolidate our gains. I, therefore, propose to devote a few lines to this part of our activity.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

We have made much headway in the matter of boycott of foreign cloth. It is a right as well as a duty. Without it, the impoverished millions of India must continue to starve, for if cheap foreign cloth continues to be dumped down in the villages of India, Charkha cannot flourish. Foreign cloth must, therefore, be banished from the land. It is dear even if it could be obtained free. Millions who starve, do so not because there is not enough in the land, but because they have no work during the off season. It is, therefore, want of easy employment in their own villages that leads to starvation.

Incessant propaganda is necessary to rid the country of chronic unemployment, which has become the second nature with our peasantry. The best propaganda is to do sacrificial spinning ourselves and wear khadi. All India spinners' Association has done much valuable work, but it is for the Congress to create a spinning and khaddar atmosphere. This, to my mind, is the best and the most effective propaganda of boycott. It has been suggested that the argument against foreign cloth applies to indigenous mill cloth.

WARNING TO MERCHANTS.

This is true to an extent, but our mills do not produce all cloth we need. For years to come they may continue to supply the balance that may be required over and above the handspun cloth, but even our mills may prove a a hindrance if they compete with khaddar, or resort to questionable devices to push their wares. Fortunately many mills are patriotically working in co-operation with the Congress and are beginning to appreciate the virtue of khaddar in the interest of the toiling millions.

But I can certainly say that if our mills unpatriotically hurt khaddar, instead of compementing it they must face an opposition somewhat similar to that against foreign cloth. Foreign cloth merchants will do well to bear the Congress attitude in mind.

In this regard foreign cloth boycott is a permanent thing not conceived as a political weapon but as an economic and social measure of permanent value for the welfare of the masses. The merchants, therefore, if they will look into the future and think of their country will do well to give up their foreign cloth trade. Everything possible is being done to help them, but some very big sacrifice on their part is essential. English, Japanese and other foreign merchants will, I hope, not misunderstand, the Congress attitude. If they will help India they will deny themselves the Indian trade in foreign cloth. They have other markets and other enterprises.

ON PICKETING.

This brings me to picketing. This has not been and cannot be given up. I give below the relevant clause of the settlement. Picketing shall be unaggressive and it shall not involve coercion, intimidation restraint, hostile demonstration, obstruction to public, or any offence under ordinary law and if and when any of these methods is employed in any place practice of picketing in that place will be suspended".

Picketing is a common law right. But you will observe that within the limits prescribed, it is not only inoffensive but highly educative. Its function is gentle persuasion, never coercion or violent restraint on liberty. I use the adjective "violent" advisedly. Restraining force of public opinion there always will be. It is healthy, elevating and conducive to the growth of liberty, as distinguished from licence. Non-violent picketing is designed to create public opinion, and an atmosphere which should become irresistible. This can best be carried on by women.

I hope, therefore, that they will continue the marvellous work begun by them and earn the eternal gratitude of the nation and what is more the blessings of the starving millions. In this connection let me say a few words regarding the boycott of British goods. This idea is almost as old as the Congress. We know that after the advent of Gandhiji on political platform, boycott of British goods was replaced by that of foreign, not only British cloth. He interpreted it in terms of economics and social uplift, whereas the boycott of British goods, as such, is a political and punitive measure. This was effectively employed during the recent hurricane campaign.

Now that there is at least temporary peace and we seek to reach our goal through consultation and conference we must withdraw the political weapon. We cannot be sitting at a friendly conference table and outside make designs to hurt British interests. Whilst, therefore, we must for the time being withdraw British goods boycott we must intensify Swadeshi which is the birthright of every nation. Whatever we produce in our country we must encourage, to the exclusion of foreign, whether British or other. This is a condition of national growth. Thus we must encourage and carry on intensive propaganda on behalf of indigenous insurance companies, banking, shipping and the like. We may not belittle or neglect them on the ground of their inferiority or dearness. Only by wide use and helpful criticism may we make them cheaper and better.

EQUALITY OF TREATMENT.

There is much loose talk about equality of treatment. What is equality of treatment between the strong and the weak, between a giant and a dwarf, between an elephant and an ant? If Lord Inchcape, with his fabulous wealth and resources, claimed equal rights with Seth Narottam Morarji of lamented memory, it would be a travesty of equality. It will be time enough to talk of equality of treatment after Narottamdas's successors have made some little approach to Lord Inchcape's resources. Equality of treatment in the case of hopeless unequals, ought to mean the raising less favoured upto the level of the most favoured. Thus equality of treatment for the suppressed classes on the part of so-called superior classes, means raising the former to the latters' level, the latter sacrificing their substance and stooping to conquer.

RETIRING PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS

Pt. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

"Picketing is a common law right.....Non-violent picketing is designed to create public opinion, an atmosphere which should become irresistible. This can best be carried on by women."

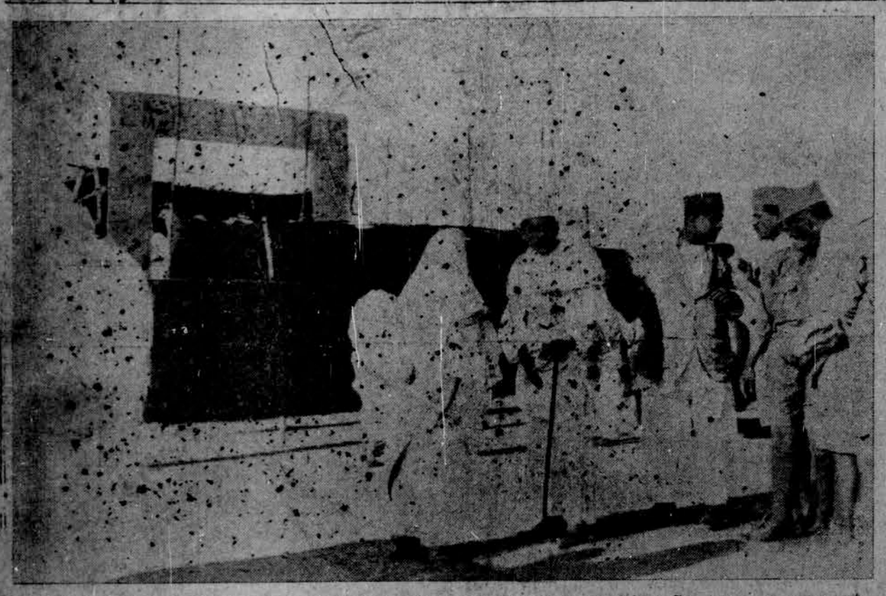
—Sardar on "Non-violent picketing."

"Whatever we produce it must encourage, to the exclusion of foreign, whether British or other. This is a condition of national growth."

—Sardar on "Swadeshi."

'Equality of treatment in the case of hopeless unequals ought to mean raising the less favoured up to the level of the most favoured. This equality of treatment for the suppressed classes on the part of so-called superior classes means raising the former to the latter's level, the latter sacrificing their substance and stooping to conquer."

—Sardar on "Equality of Treatment."



Dr. Choitram Gidwani, Chairman of the Reception Committee supervising Congress arrangement. —Counsic.

Mahatmaji besieged at Malir Railway Station. With him are seen Mrs. Naidu, Miss Slade and Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya. —A. P. P. A.

Sardar Vallabhbhai "caught" smiling at the Congress Nagar. —I. P. P. A.

THE OUT-GOING PRESIDENT.
Pandit Jawaharlal snapped at the President's Camp in Harchandrai Nagar. —I. P. P. A.

Bengal Council Votes Full Demand For Public Health

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, March 28.

The Bengal Council passed today without cut the demand of Bijay Prasad Singha Roy, Minister, for Rs. 4,161,000 for Public Health. The Minister was of the opinion that health of Bengal was showing signs of improvement. He narrated the steps taken by the Department concerned in this direction but regretted that owing to financial stringency several new schemes had to be postponed.—A. P.

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